EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,715 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

MOSCOW IS BLASTED BY REICH AIR FORCE IN DARING NIGHT RAID

Soviet City Feels Fury of Luftwaffe as Planes Bomb Transport Facilities

GREAT RESULTS ATTAINED

Railway Tracks Set Ablaze and Airfields in Area Suffer Heavy Damage

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—The German air force last night raided transportation facilities in Moscow achieving great results the German High Command revealed today.

Under the starlit sky, one unit of the German air attackers set ablaze the railway tracks in the northern part of Moscow, while other units staged relentless bombing on several airfields in and around the city and also on enemy transport units operating north and west of the same area. Heavy damages were inflicted.

Enemy Drives Weaken

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—The Soviet offensive in the Terek River region has weakened during the past few days, and the enemy forces were driven back by srong German fire, the German High Command announced today. In the area between the Volga and Don Rivers and also in the Stalingrad sector, the Germans have smashed the enemy offensive, the communique added.

In the Don River bend area, German infantry and tank units forced back the Soviet troops and occupied several villages. In the meanwhile, German-Italian-Rumanian air forces also obtained good result in cooperation with the land forces. The Luftwaffe constantly bombed concentrated enemy forces and railway lines.

In the battle of Leiki-luki, German forces inflicted considerable damages on the enemy, and railway equipments in Aaland in the southern section of the Kola Peninsula were also bombed causing heavy damages.

BUDDHISTS HERE DISPATCH MESSAGE TO THAI PREMIER

Pledge Full Devotion to Construct New Order in Asia—Seek Thailand's Cooperation

In celebration of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thailand Cultural Agreement, the Nippon Buddhist Association presented to Thai Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram a message on Sunday through the Thai Embassy here, reports the Tokyo Shimbun this morning.

The message sent to the Thai Premier by the 50,000,000 Buddhists of this country follows in gist:

"We, 50,000,000 Buddhists of Nippon, are firmly convinced that your country's culture is based upon your countrymen's belief in Buddhism and that cooperation between the Buddhists of the two nations will contribute much toward strengthening the friendly relations between Nippon and Thailand.

"We, Buddhists of Nippon, hereby swear that we will devote ourselves to the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia through understanding, respect and cooperation among the Buddhists of the two nations of Nippon and Thailand."

Guani to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, will shortly visit the United States at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Montevideo dispatch disclosed here today.

NOTICE

The Japan Times Advertiser will suspend the publication of its evening edition from December 29 to January 3 and its morning edition of January 3 in accordance with the decision of the Japan Newspaper Society.

Nippon Submarines Had Vital Role In Naval Battles of the Solomons

Crew of Undersea-craft Endured Indescribable Hardships and Privations—Sinking of Enemy Aircraft Carrier Vividly Described

By RO HIRATE.
War Correspondent Attached to The Imperial Navy

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE. December 26.—Behind the great successes of the Imperial Naval and Air Forces in the Battles of the Solomons, there are the activities of our submarines, which search for and attack the enemy under very difficult conditions, enduring indescribable hardships and privations with long hours of undersea cruising. Only submarines can do the work single handedly attacking large formation of warships and sinking enemy warships with sure torpedo hits.

Many a warship of the United States navy, including the aircraft carrier, Wasp has been the victim of our submarines. Among the submarines that have achieved such feats, one is credited with having instantly sunk single-handed one cruiser and damaged one aircrtft carrier. The following is an account of the valiant fighting by this submarine:

"Having learned that a mobile enemy fleet composed of one aircraft carrier, one battleship, two cruisers and several destroyers was lurking in the sea east of the Solomons looking for a chance to come to the assistance of the enemy forces on Guadcanal Island, our submarine flotilla carried on day and night scouting activities.

Detects Enemy Craft

"At a certain hour in the morning of August 31, when the half-moon showed faintly through the mist, there appeared a shadow on the dimly lit sea surface. On hearing the lookout's cry 'ships on the horizon, 90 degrees to the right,' the captain went up the bridge and caught sight of silhouettes of two large warships and several small ones. The whole crew was delighted by this lucky find, but we lost sight of the enemy.

"Our ship started in pursuit with the firm determination of the crew to score a sure hit on the enemy.

"Ahead of us, we began to notice flickers of light. They came from the exhaust of an enemy plane. Diving we sailed undersea and too far from the enemy. Emerging once more we continued the pursuit, but we failed to locate the enemy.

"Giving up hope, the captain ordered 'starboard' in order to return to the original position. When the ship was about to turn, the look-

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS STRENGTHENS POSITION IN N. AFRICA

17 Enemy Planes Downed—Large-Sized Transport Sunk Off Algiers

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—The Axis forces in Tunisia have strengthened newly occupied positions, besides taking many war prisoners, the German High Command announced in its communique on the North African Front today.

The announcement added that the Axis air units shot down 17 enemy planes during the course of air raids on enemy airfields and in air combats and that the enemy lost five planes in an unsuccessful raid on Bizerta.

Meanwhile, the Axis air units sank a large-sized transport in the waters off the coast of Algiers.

Routed in Tunisia

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The Axis air forces, in meeting the enemy air raiders including flying fortresses over the Tunisian coast and Sicily Island, downed four four-engine heavy bombers and four Spitfires early yesterday morning.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Luftwaffe attacked the enemy's rear air bases on the Tunisian front and set ablaze four flying fortresses and two Lancaster fighters on the ground.

The German air force on the night of December 25, discovered and bombed an enemy convoy unit near Bougie Harbor. The attackers gave a severe blow to an enemy vessel of 7,000 ton-class and more or less heavily damaged four other enemy ships including one 10,000-ton passenger boat.

Meantime, Italian torpedo-planes attacked an enemy convoy off Algiers with the result one large enemy transport was torn to pieces with hits scored amidships. An Italian air unit also raided Bone Harbor and caused conflagration among the harbor facilities, while an Italian torpedo-boat sank a British submarine in the western Mediterranean Sea area.

Churchill Meeting Roosevelt

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 27.—Diplomatic circles at Washington are circulating a report that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt will confer shortly at a certain place and discuss the present stagnated war situation as well as the internal conflict in the anti-Axis front augmented by the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, from both political and military standpoints, it is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Daily Express.

DARLAN'S SORRY END IS TAKEN UP BY HORI

Admiral's Death May Be Result of Anglo-U.S. Rivalry, Spokesman Declares

The assassination of Admiral Jean F. Darlan, the declaration of war by Ethiopia on Nippon, Germany and Italy, and President Wang Ching-wei's visit to Nippon were the subjects taken up by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his regular press conference with foreign correspondents this morning.

"We have no reliable information about Admiral Jean F. Darlan's death," Mr. Hori said, "but judging from the fact that the usually garrulous Anglo-American propaganda machine is maintaining silence about the motive of the assassination or about the character of the assassin, and that they have not even disclosed the name of the assassin, it will not be surprising if he turned out to be the product of Anglo-American rivalry in French Africa.

"If so, this incident will increase the friction and competition between the allied Powers and the Anglo-American rivalry will become more acute day by day.

"It is a pity to see a man assassinated, but it is natural that a man like Darlan should have met such a treacherous death.

"As regards the declaration of war by Ethiopia on Nippon, Germany and Italy," the Spokesman stated. "The Government of Nippon has not been notified to that effect."

Then turning to the conversations that President Wang Ching-wei held with the Nipponese authorities, Mr. Hori stated. "I understand that President Wang's conversations were most successful, but the contents will not be disclosed this time."

HULL WORRIED OF CRISIS

U.S. Secretary of State Says N. African Situation Serious

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—At yesterday's press conference, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull explained the North African war situation and pointed out at the same time that a serious crisis is now prevailing in that front, it is reported from Washington.

"The situation of the North African war is still in a serious crisis. Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army there, and his staff officers must devote every effort for securing wholehearted support from the Anti-Axis nations," Secretary Hull declared.

GIRAUD CAMP WEAK; UNABLE TO OPPOSE STRONG AXIS POWERS

Rebel Leader Appointed Head of Puppet French Government In N. Africa

LAVAL MAKES STATEMENT

To Outline 4-Point Policy of Strengthening Cooperation With Berlin, Rome

Domei

ZURICH, December 27.—General Henri Giraud, who has just been appointed the head of the puppet French regime in North Africa is not strong enough, and it is evident the Giraud regime will not be able to obtain expected results in opposing the Axis Powers. While Admiral Jean Francois Darlan had considerable influence among the French army and officials, General Giraud has no support at all.

The French Government made no public statement regarding the assassination of Admiral Darlan, but according to information reaching here, Premier Pierre Laval is believed to be planning a policy of strengthening the cooperation with the Axis nations.

4 Point Policies

Policies which Premier Laval is expected to carry out are reported to be as follows:

1. To establish Axis occupied zones in the French frontier and along the coast, 50 kilometers wide, and to remove the Government from Vichy to Paris,

2. To send skilled workers and laborers to German war plants in exchange for the liberation of French farmers who were taken prisoners by German forces, as it is urgent for France to revive the farming villages.

3. To establish one political party in France for strengthening the political position of Premier Laval, and there is no doubt that the new party will be headed by Premier Laval.

4. To control uniformly all the newspapers and other publications throughout the country, as formerly, often the tone of opinion expressed by newspapers in Vichy and Paris differed.

Though it is reported from Ankara that French volunteer corps have been decided to be sent to the Eastern Front in Europe, or that the French Army will be reorganized under the guidance of the German Army, it is, however, generally believed that any plan for reorganizing the French Army will be postponed because of complicated reasons.

Assumes Two Posts

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—At the so-called "Council of the French Colonial Empire," which met in session yesterday, General Henri Giraud was unanimously appointed to the posts of the High Commissioner of the puppet regime and the Commander-in-Chief of the French rebel forces to succeed the late Admiral Jean F. Darlan, according to a broadcast from Algeria.

At the Council were present General Beaujolais, the acting chief of the regime, General Emile Nogues, Governor-General of Morocco; Yves Chatel, Governor-General of Algeria; General Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of Dakar, and others.

The decision made at the Council was announced through the Algeria Broadcasting Station early this morning by the puppet regime headed by General Giraud, who at the same time asked for support and cooperation from the Frenchmen residing in North Africa.

Headquarters at Algeria

General Giraud, will establish his headquarters in Algeria to devote himself to the political activities as a puppet of Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Africa, it is observed here.

According to a London dispatch, the headquarters of "Fighting France," issued today a statement in connection with General Giraud's assumption of the two posts of the High Commissioner of the puppet regime and the Commander-in-Chief of the French rebel forces in North Africa, as follows:

"Under the chairmanship of General Charles de Gaulle, the French National Committee held its meeting yesterday to examine the recent situation in the French North African colony as well as to deliberate upon the measures necessary

(Continued on Page 2)

SINO-NIPPON ACCORD BOOSTED THRU VISIT OF PRESIDENT WANG

Will Result in Closer Cooperation, Says Yoshitomi of Nanking Embassy

HITS ANGLO-U.S. SCHEMES

Enemy Camp Cannot Collaborate Because Interests Differ, He Declares

Domei

NANKING, December 27.—Upon the return from Nippon to China of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and his suite, Masaomi Yoshitomi, Spokesman of the Nippon Embassy at Nanking, made the following statement:

"It is a matter for great congratulation that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking has returned here after accomplishing his important mission of visiting Nippon. Through President Wang's visit to Nippon, the two nations of Nippon and China have come to forge ahead for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in the closest collaboration.

"In this connection, we should pay attention to the fact that Chungking has recently been making various measures to coax Britain and America. The Anglo-American Powers, however, have not given out any substantial favors to Chungking.

"For example, Chungking demanded of America the amendment of the Immigration Law which is for the expulsion of the Chinese and is the most flagrant humiliation to the Chinese, which request, however, the United States curtly refused. Moreover, the Washington authorities enlisted the Chinese residents in America and have sent them to the first fronts in Europe and the South Seas. They are attempting to win the current war which they themselves are responsible with the flesh and blood of the Chinese.

Chinese, Indians Duped

"At the time of the first World War, it is recalled, the United States enlisted and sent the Chinese to the European Front, while England organized an army of Indians whom they forced to fight against Germany. For compensation, England promised post-war independence of India. After the war, however, the British not only failed to give the Indians independence but at the present moment are putting the most cruel pressure and persecution upon the Indians who are engaging in the independence movement.

"America has not promised the Chinese even to amend the Immigration Law as a post-war compensation for the present recruiting of the Chinese living in the United States. This fact shows that the Americans are even more cold toward the Chinese than the Britons have been toward the Indians.

"It is still vivid in our memory that in the Burma campaign, the British had the Chungking forces fight always on the first line and consequently, the corpses left after their retreat were mostly of the Chinese soldiers.

"Thus, two nations of different races and with different culture and civilization cannot realize collaboration in the true sense of the term and, if they ever happen to cooperate temporarily, the collaboration can never be materialized, its basis being in interests.

"It is a matter for great congratulation that Nippon and China who use the same characters and who are both Asiatic have decided to bolster cooperation for the common purpose of protecting East Asia. We feel all the more so when we realize that Chungking has been and is being utilized by Britain and America only to be eventually betrayed."

Lin Makes Statement

Domei

NANKING, December 27.—Returning here today from Nippon together with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng issued a statement concerning the visit to Nippon of the President and his suite.

"At this time of President Wang's return to Nanking, the capital of China," stated Publicity Minister Lin, "it is recalled that on December 29, four years ago, a historical telegraphic message was dispatched

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER 10 ENEMY WARPLANES DESTROYED IN YUNNAN RAID; YANGTZE SHIPPING BLASTED

AHMEDABAD POLICE CLASH WITH INDIANS

Policemen Fire on Uprisers Armed With Stones, Injuring Many

MORE PRESSURE APPLIED

Publication of Native Journals May Be Stopped Due to Paper Shortage

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 27.—Indicative of the ever-worsening situation in India, it is reported that an anti-British demonstration was once again carried out by the India National Congress Party yesterday in Ahmedabad, the center of the spinning industry of Bombay Province.

The anti-British demonstration finally developed into an armed clash when the Indians stoned the policemen who, in turn, fired upon the demonstrators causing many casualties.

Meanwhile, in the Nagpur district of the Central Province, the municipality authorities yesterday issued a prohibition on all gatherings of Indians, in view of increasing number of demonstrations with the approach of the year end.

As a means to bring pressure to bear upon public opinion, the British-India, Government authorities declared that due to the shortage of paper, the publication of all the newspapers in India might be suspended in the near future.

Statement Issued

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 25.—Following closely on the heels of the night raids carried out by the Japanese Air Force on December 20 against Calcutta and other key points in India, the Japanese air units continued severe raids against enemy positions in the northeastern section of India and inflicted heavy damages to military establishments, according to an announcement made today by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the south.

The statement reads as follows:

"In continuing their air-raid against Calcutta on December 20, our army air forces have day in and day out raided key points in the northeastern section of India. Confirmed war results to date are as follows:

"1. On the night of December 22, one of our units raided important military establishments in Calcutta, and set them on fire by scoring direct hits. One of the three P-40 type enemy planes that came in pursuit of our planes, which had completed their bombing was shot down.

"2. Another unit which raided Feni airfield on the afternoon of December 23, attacked enemy planes and destroyed nine planes on the ground by setting them on fire and downed three planes in aerial engagements.

"3. On the same night, another unit raided military establishments in Chittagong and set them ablaze by well-aimed barrage.

"4. During these raids, the resistance of the enemy's land and air forces was negligible.

"In the afternoon of December 24, our air and land forces counter-attacked a formation of six enemy Hawkers and Hurricanes that came to raid us. All of the six planes were destroyed, two of them by anti-aircraft guns and the other four in aerial combats.

"During these operations no loss has been sustained on our side."

Donates to Thai Flood Victims

Domei

BANGKOK, December 27.—As a gesture of friendly sympathy, Chang Yu, Manchoukuoan Minister to Thailand, today donated to the Thai Government a sum of 1,000 bahts as a relief fund to be used in connection with the devastation caused by the recent flood in Thailand, it was revealed.

Thai Envoy Leaves

Nai Direck Jaiyanama, the Thai Ambassador, left Tokyo temporarily for Bangkok yesterday, according to an annoncement made by the Royal Thai Embassy here today.

New Military Flag Adopted by Soviets To Enhance Morale

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 25. (Delayed).—The Military Standard Law was enacted by the Soviet Government, it was announced in the papers dated December 23 together with a proclamation issued concerning the new colors for the Red army. In the center of the new military standard, are depicted a hammer and a sickle with the words reading: "For Our Fatherland, the Soviet Union." According to the stipulations of the newly enacted law, unit commanders and other commanding officers shall be court-martialed in the event of the loss of the military standard through cowardice. The Soviet Government has established the new military colors for the enhancement of the morale of its troops.

CORRUPTION MOUNTS IN FUCHOW CIRCLES

Case Serious as Many Chiangsters Charged With Bribery And Smuggling

Domei

CANTON, December 27.—The breach of official discipline and the corruption of general morale at Fuchow in Fukien Province have reached an exhaustive stage since the Imperial Forces evacuated the city, according to an advice from a Chungking paper reaching here.

The report disclosed that under the pretext of official inspection, provincial officials were taking pleasure trips from Yungan to Fuchow, while revenue offices in collusion with merchants were receiving bribes and assisting in smuggling.

Since corruption in official circles far exceeded the usual practice, General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister of the Chiang regime, was forced to voice official disapproval in his recent instructions toward Fukien provincial authorities that the sad morale of Chiang's troops at the strategic city of Fuchow has disorganized Fukien's first line of defense, the report said.

He is reported to have threatened officials with severe punishment if they should take inspection trips in the future without official leave of absence.

According to the same advice, General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Third War Zone, recently issued orders to his command that regardless of their rank, officers who engage in smuggling will be court-martialed.

USAMI TAKEN BY DEATH

Katsuo Usami, 74-year old member of the House of Peers, died of heart disease at 11:30 p.m. last Saturday at his residence after his return from the opening session of the Imperial Diet, reports Domei.

Funeral services will be held for two hours from 1 p.m. Wednesday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall, Akasaka-ku.

Born in Yamagata Prefecture, Mr. Usami was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1896 and entered the service of the Home Ministry. Prior to his appointment as adviser to the Manchoukuo Government in 1933, Mr. Usami was once Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, President of the Bureau of Decorations, and director of the Resources Bureau. With his resignation from the post of adviser to the Manchoukuo Government he was appointed a member of the House of Peers.

U.S. to Ration More Foods

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard of the United States announced today that the Government is preparing to enforce a ration system for canned, dried and frozen foodstuff and that as soon as all preparations are ready, probably after February 1, next year, the ration system will be enforced, it is reported frrom Washington.

Imperial Army Air Arm Continues Impressive China Activities

HOPEI DRIVE STARTS

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

1

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 27.—An Imperial Army Air Unit, during a sudden attack on Yunnan airfield, Yunnan Province, China, around 5 p.m. on December 25, blasted more than 10 enemy planes on the ground, it was announced today at 2 p.m. by the Imperial Army in the Southern Regions. The announcement reads:

"An Imperial Army Air Unit made a surprise attack on the airfield near Yunnan Station at about 5 p.m. on December 25. It raided about 20 enemy planes which were on the field and set ablaze and blasted at least more than half of the planes. During the raid the enemy's anti-aircraft gun batteries failed to open fire and all our planes returned to the base safely.

Nine Ships Sunk

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

2

NANKING, December 27.—The Imperial Army Air Forces, during their 12-day raids on enemy shipping on the Yangtze River beginning December 15, sank nine vessels, aggregating 4,500 tons and damaged three others, the press section of the Imperial Forces in China announced at 2 p.m. today.

The results, according to the announcement, consist of the following vessels:

Two ships of 400 and 500 tons respectively were sunk on December 15 at Latienki, 40 kilometers west of Ichang; a 700-ton ship sunk at a point eight kilometers west of Kweichow on December 19; one 1,000-ton class ships set on fire and sunk near Kweichow on December 19; one of 900 tons damaged at the same spot and day as above; two ships of the 500-ton class sunk at a point eight kilometers west of Kweichow on December 21; one of the 700-ton class damaged near Patung on December 24; three of 300-ton class sunk and another of the 700-ton class damaged at Santowping on December 25.

General Offensive Begins

Domei

HANKOW, December 27.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China today announced at 2 p.m. that toward the end of December, the Japanese Forces began a general offensive against the enemy Fifth War Zone in the Tapieh Mountain region, in Hopei Province.

Chelin Occupied

Domei

SWATOW, December 27.—Imperial Army units which landed on the coast near Chelin, Kwantung Province, at dawn on December 26, later expanded their activities driving away enemy resistance on their way to Chelin. After dealing a deadly blow to an enemy concentration of about 500 troops near the city, they completely occupied the latter at 3:30 p.m. on the same day.

Meantime, other Nippon Forces which appeared in the neighborhood of Tachengpo engaged the enemy in the area in close encounters, and routed them all. The victorious forces entered Chelin on the evening of December 26 and met the friendly units in the city.

GEN. IIDA REINSTATES 34 BURMESE PRINCES

Nippon Commander Appoints Them as Administrators in Shan States

Domei

RANGOON, December 26.—All-out cooperation with the Nipponese Administration in Burma was pledged by 34 native Princes when they were formally appointed administrators of their respective princedom in the Shan States by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma, on December 15. There are 37 princedoms with 37 Princes ruling them in Shan States, which with their rich mineral deposits and abundant agricultural products constitute the treasure of Burma.

The total areas of the Shan States and Karenni district aggregate 57,800 square miles, one-third of the entire territory of Burma. The population is 1,700,000 of which 1,500,000 are Shan people, 100,000 Kachin race and 100,000 Karen race.

Under the British rule, the areas were under the direct control of the Governor-General of Burma in accordance with the Burmese administrative law promulgation in 1935, and were governed by a State Governor. The areas were also under the jurisdiction of the State Defense Bureau of the Burmese Government.

British Rule Unjust

Politically, taking advantage of the opposition existing between the Shans and the Burmese, Britain enforced separate administrations in these areas apart from other Burmese districts. Industrially, Britain exploited these regions, which are rich in mineral products such as lead, zinc, copper, gold, tungsten, tin and others.

The Shan States also abound in teak wood as well as agricultural products including Kaoliang, peanut, barley, vegetables, oranges, tea and others. Cattle breeding industry is also prospering. Thus, self-sufficiency of foodstufs in these areas is adequately maintained.

In addition to these products, the Nipponese Military Administration attaches importance to the production of tung oil, cotton, and a kind of resin called "catch." Tung oil is abundantly produced in Kengtung district where substantial amount of the "catch" resin, indispensable material for manufactu-ing tannin is also obtainable.

Princes Given Message

The appointment of the Princes illustrates the Nipponese administrative policy which is to recognize the traditional status and rights of the rightful administrator. To explain the Nipponese administrative policy during a conference of the newly-appointed Princes held for three days from December 15, Colonel Nakada, representing the Governor of the Shan States, urged the Princes to govern their districts well, which is ultimately the greatest cooperation to Nippon.

The Colonel also stressed that attempts to increase the production of cotton, resin, vegetables and other products will result in increased benefits for the Shan people as well as the cooperation to Nippon. To Colonel Nakada's explanation, the Princes expressed wholehearted approval.

The Shan States Government which has been making every possible effort for the early rehabilitation of the States since its establishment on November 25, has already restored the main traffic lines to the pre-war days, while re-opening the postal service in and among larger cities and towns.

Special efforts are to be taken for the propagation of the Nipponese language at the primary schools under the direct jurisdiction of the State Government as well as in those primary schools hitherto kept by the local Princes.

To Send Teachers

On the other hand, preparations are being made to distribute throughout the State about 40 native teachers after giving them necessary training. Apart from the above, some of the 100 Nipponese instructors in Nipponese language coming to Burma in the near future, will be dispatched to this State to meet the enthusiastic desire of the Shan people to learn the Nipponese language.

The full activity of the State Government, with its administrative departments of General Affairs, Home Affairs, Police, Finance, Communications and Superintendent, added to the aboundant natural resources to be developed hereafter will add much to the vigorous fighting power of Nippon.

Peking Drama Discussed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—The Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Nipponese Cultural Association recently held a round-table conference to discuss various phases of the Peking drama. Those who attended the meeting included Cheng Yen-Chiu, one of the most popular female impersonators on the Chinese stage.

Hanoi Circles Calm Over Assassination Of Admiral Darlan

Domei

HANOI, December 26.—French circles here received the news of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan's assassination with extreme calmness, agreeing that the puppet leader deserved the fate for his perfidy against Marshal Philippe Petain. The same circles also expressed the belief that the same fate is likely to overtake Generals Henri Giraud and Georges Catroux and other traitors. Meanwhile, the French official circles are still refraining from comment pending receipt of official information from Vichy.

Giraud Camp Weak; Unable to Oppose Strong Axis Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

for securing the unity of the French people."

In view of the above statement and a report that General Giraud fled to North Africa by a British submarine, it is clear that the assumption of the posts by General Giraud was planned by the De Gaullists and the British Government.

It is also reported that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred this noon at his official residence with General de Gaulle, and they are said to have agreed to General Giraud's assumption of the new posts.

Named High Commissioner

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The Supreme Council among the leaders of the puppet French Government in North Africa, after its continued deliberations, reached a decision yesterday that General Henri Giraud, traitorous commander of the French Forces, be appointed High Commissioner of French North Africa, according to a report from Algiers.

General Giraud, the report added, has assumed the new post on the same day. In view, however, of Giraud's concurrent assumption of the rebellious French Army, he is expected to remain for the present on the Tunisian front commanding the same forces.

The traitorous general, Giraud, it is recalled, is now 63 years old. During the German-French War at the beginning of the current European hostilities, he was made a prisoner on the Maginot line. During his subsequent imprisonment life in Germany, he escaped to his homeland in April, this year. However, a little later he sneaked into North Africa. That he entered Africa on board a British submarine was first made public today.

This fact just revealed supports the allegation that General Giraud's betrayal of French Chief of State, Field Marshal Philippe Petain, was a pre-arranged act. Later on November 8, on the arrival of the American invaders, Giraud together with the assassinated Admiral Jean F. Darlan, made public of their treason against their home Government. Soon Giraud was given the title of "Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in North Africa" by Lieutenant-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in North Africa.

The position of General Giraud, between the late Admiral Darlan and General Charles de Gaulle, had been rather favorable to the latter. This is why the recent murder of Darlan was strongly suspected to have been made at Giraud's instigation.

Rome Ridicules Enemies

Domei

ROME, December 27.—In connection with the announcements made by the anti-Axis military authorities concerning the culprit who assassinated Admiral Jean F. Darlan, Italian governmental quarters declared as follows:

"All the Anglo-American military authorities' announcements concerning the assassination are pure inventions. They state that the culprit is a 20-year-old man, that was formally court martialed and that he had confessed there was no accomplice. But all these assertions on the part of the enemies are considered as having been fabricated."

Council Slated

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, December 25.—With agitated conferences going on to patch up the relations caused by the assassination of Darlan, it has been decided to hold an "empire council" on Saturday to decide on a chief puppet to succeed the deceased Darlan and to pass decisions on other urgent questions, according to a report from Algiers.

It is further reported that Nogues has been given full power over the maintenance of law and order.

It is expected that General Henri Giraud, rebel commander of the French forces in North Africa, Nogues, governor-general of Morocco, Boisson, puppet governor-general of West Africa, Lieut.-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the American forces in North Africa, will attend the meeting scheduled for Saturday.

Indications reveal that the American consternation at the assassination of Darlan is more than has been imagined. And, if, as it is rumored, the anti-Darlanist Giraud becomes the successor to Darlan the American hopes to lower the roots of its influence in North Africa will be given a severe setback. The Anglo-American intrigue against each other thus continues to burn around the North African puppet regime.

ORGAN ON RESEARCH IS FORMALLY SET UP

Will Advise State Ministers on Vital Scientific, Technical Problems

The organization of a "Kagaku Gijitsu Shingikai" or Council of Science and Technology, which was decided by the Cabinet on December 16, was formally promulgated in the Official Gazette this morning, reports Domei.

This Council will become the highest national research body and various State Ministers may seek the advice of this Council in matters connected with important scientific and technical problems affecting the national policy.

The Council will be under the supervision of the Prime Minister who will act as its president, while the president of the Board of Technology will become its vice-president. The Council will be composed of more than 200 experts and authorities in various fields, picked from Government and civilian circles.

This Council will pivot around the "Gijitsu In" or the Board of Technology and will function as a coordinating organ in scientific and technical matters.

It is recalled that on May 27, 1941, the Cabinet drafted a plan for the establishment of a scientific and technical structure and as a result, the Board of Technology and the "Kagaku Gijitsu Chosa Kenkyu Renmei" or the Federation of Scientific Technical Research Institute was formed. The newly-created Council of Science and Technology is the embodiment of these two bodies.

TAKASAKI GETS NEW POST

Named President of Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation

Appointment of Tatsunosuke Takasaki to succeed Yoshisuke Aikawa as president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation was officially announced by the Government of Manchoukuo on Sunday, states Domei.

The re-appointment of Feng Hanching, the Vice-President, whose term of office has just expired was also announced.

PLOTTING IN JIBUTI

Britishers Urge Deputy-Governor To Join Anti-Axis Camp

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—A British mission headed by the Commander of the British Forces in Ethiopia reached Jibuti, French Somaliland, and is demanding Deputy-Governor Du Pont to join the anti Axis front, it is reported from Nairobi, British Kenya.

The negotiation has not yet reached an agreement, but the British authorities at Nairobi are expecting that a certain agreement will be reached before long.

Enemy Shipping Toll Rises

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—Continuing their intensive warfare against the enemy shipping in northern Atlantic waters, German submarines sank 7 enemy merchant ships aggregating 40,000 tons the High Command yesterday announced in disclosing enemy victims of German undersea craft.

Submarines of Nippon Played Important Role In Battle of Solomons

(Continued From Page 1)

out shouted, "A mast in the direction of the bow." The enemy had reversed its course. Our ship instantly dived. The captain, who ordered preparation for torpedo shots, caught in the periscope the large mast of an aircraft carrier, which looked more like a gas tank.

Aircraft Carrier Appears

"The enemy, which had cruised northward during the night, had turned southward facing the wind as to be in a position for the planes to take off. It now appeared that we would be rewarded for the desperate pursuit of the enemy all night. The captain reported to the crew that it was an aircraft carrier. Suppressing their stirred heart, the crew patiently waited for the opportune time to arrive.

"Although we were in an unfavorable position for an attack, at the command 'fire' of the captain, the torpedo was instantly shot into the sea. Breathless, we counted the seconds and at length we heard the dull booming of a torpedo hit. Shouts of 'banzai' burst from us. Explosions of enemy charges soon followed, but our captain, who had had alreay numerous experiences in escaping from depth charges, dexterously maneuvered away from the enemy.

"Sometime later, at the instruction of the captain, we partook of our breakfast as the report of depth charges faded in the distance. The meal seemed to have an exceptional good taste particularly after scoring a direct torpedo hit on an enemy carrier.

"Time passed, and toward the middle of November, the submarine again came to the waters east of Guadalcanal just as the third Battle of the Solomons was beginning.

Cruiser Sinks

"Around midnight on the 12th, a huge fire turned the entire surrounding sea into a virtual daylight as we witnessed a large enemy cruiser hit by Nipponese shells, sink almost instantaneously. Terrific fire was raging also on board other enemy warships.

"On the following morning, an enemy destroyer came speeding southward, followed by five more in the horizon. The captain immediately ordered to prepare a torpedo.

"As the enemy men-of-war drew nearer, it was ascertained that the fleet consisted of two cruisers and three destroyers, taking a zig-zag course in order to evade an attack.

"When they came within striking distance, the first torpedo was released at the vessel second from the lead, an A-class cruiser of the San Francisco type.

"Other torpedoes followed, and a few seconds later, two loud reports of explosion were heard. Three minutes later, another terrific explosion followed, revealing that the enemy cruiser was mortally hit by our torpedoes.

"The blast of the explosion was so terrific and close that it was thought for a moment that a depth-charge had exploded in the vicinity of the submarine, but several seconds later, only the ominous whirring sound of the screw of an enemy destroyer, searching in vain for the undersea-craft, could be heard."

Kansai Notes

The election of the officers of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League took place at a general meeting held at the India Club in Kobe on Wednesday, December 23.

The members of the League's local chapter having decided that a committee should be formed to assist the president, Tekchand Mehra, a general meeting was called on Wednesday at which the following officers were elected D. Gulabrai, Secretary; Tirathdas Malkani, Treasurer; G. B. Karia, M. J. Patel, Hans Raj and R. B. Assumal, committee members.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on December 26: Dr. H. H. Hagemann, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. S. Jitoen, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. Y. Morisane, Mr. S. Nakamatsu, Mr. H. Robert, and Mr. N. Watanabe.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 26 included: Miss F. Ichikawa, the Misses Katakura, Mrs. Fujiyama and daughter, Mrs. K. Okudaira, Mr. Z. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. Kuroda, and Mr. K. Shibata.

New Dysentery Bacillus Discovered in Burma By Army Surgeon Sub-Lieut. Ken Kamiko

The discovery of a new dysentery bacillus of a hitherto unknown type by Sub-Lieutenant Ken Kamiko, army surgeon stationed in Burma, was reported as a triumph of Nippon's medical science, according to a dispatch received from Rangoon by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The first discovery of a dysentery bacillus was made in 1897 by Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga of the Imperial University of Tokyo, while further classification of various types of bacilli have since been conducted by students under Dr. Shiga's direction.

The valuable results of the young army surgeon's research work were publicly announced at the Military Medical Conference held at Shonan in September and at Rangoon in November.

Further details of the new discovery are to be presented at the annual conference of the Nippon Medical Association which will be held in Tokyo in January.

The present discovery is one of the many medical contributions already made by the medical staff of the Nipponese Expeditionary Forces in Burma to improve the health and welfare of the inhabitants there.

HELP FOR NIPPONESE INTERNED IS DECIDED

Plans to Aid Nationals Detained by Enemy Completed By New Organ

Concrete measures for extending aid and comfort to Nipponese interned in enemy countries and their colonies have been decided upon by the recently-established Committee to Aid Nipponese in Enemy Countries, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The committee, which is a civilian organization, will start its activities in close cooperation with the bureau established in the Foreign Office for the same purpose as that of the committee.

The measures to be brought into realization by the committee are three, namely; the collection of funds for the salvation of Nipponese in enemy countries, extending consolation and encouragement and aiding of Nisei living in this country.

To Sponsor Meetings

Under the tentative plan, the committee will sponsor a meeting on January 14 in Hiroshima to arouse the sympathy of the people for their fellow countrymen in enemy countries and another meeting at Moji on the following day.

The present movement for extending aid to Nipponese in enemy countries was originated when reliable data concerning the treatment accorded them by the authorities of enemy countries were made known here by the repatriates who returned to Nippon aboard the exchange ships in August and September.

According to the information obtained from the evacuees, Nipponese now living in enemy countries and their colonies total some 700,000, of which number 285,000, including those in Hawaii, are in North America, some 300,000 in South America, 3,000 in Australia and 2,300 in India. Those interned are living very miserable lives under the most cruel treatment accorded them by the enemy authorities.

The food, for example, given the Nipponese internees in India and Australia and 5,000 people in North America is worse in quality than that given to livestock. The Nipponese detained in New Delhi, India, are being forced to live in low-roofed tents and are furnished with dust rice that is normally given to chickens, while those in Australia are subsisting on stewed soya-beans only. The food given those detained in North America is said to cost only 10 sen for one meal.

Under such circumstances, the internees in India successively fell ill and many of them died because of undernourishment as well as of the lack of medical facilities.

Moved Into Desert

The Nipponese residents in the Pacific Coast of the United States were first detained in the local fortresses and then removed to the desert in Arizona and to Death Valley which is a desert land located 150 miles east of Los Angeles, California. There, those people, who are responsible for the present agricultural prosperity of California, are being forced to work on sterile land. Moreover, it is reported that the local newspapers have declared that the lands "reclaimed by the Japs" will be given to the Indians after the war.

Referring to the projected activities of the Committee to Aid Nipponese in Enemy Countries, Kamenosuke Suzuki of that organization, stated as follows:

"Measures to aid overseas Nipponese have been deliberated upon since the United States effected assets freezing. Now the situation has grown so bad that it demands prompt counter-measures be taken.

"Our organization will start its activities in the middle of January. Its aid will be extended not only to those in enemy countries but also to their family members living in Nippon who had depended upon their overseas relatives for monetary aid before the outbreak of the current war and to the Nisei students studying here.

"The relief funds to be collected here will be used for better food, medical facilities and reading matter for those in enemy countries."

Pledges Cooperation to Nippon

C.P.S.

TAIYUAN, December 26.—Further swelling the number of Chungking troops who have surrendered, 300 soldiers under the command of Chang Fang-fei, company commander of Chungking guerrillas in the Shansi-Chahar-Suiyuan area, surrendered to the Nipponese garrison forces in southern Shansi recently and expressed their willingness to join the Peace Movement.

China Pushes Health Drive

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—As part of a public health campaign, an oratorical contest was held for middle and primary school students in the auditorium of the Confucius Temple in Nantao recently under the joint sponsorship of the Bureau of Public Health and Police of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Press Comments

Monday, December 28

ASAHI—Secret of Sure-Victory Preparedness
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Permeation of U.S.-Soviet Influence Into India

Secret of Sure-Victory Preparedness

ASAHI.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's instructions given to officials of the Central Government and the War and Navy Ministers' reports made on the war developments at the opening session of the Imperial Diet all leave nothing unsaid in them in dwelling upon the seriousness of the war situation, and the impression thus created on the minds of the nation is ever the greater and their determination has become all the more strengthened. This indeed is a highly salutary sign worthy of attention. The nation, by seizing this opportunity, should redouble their efforts to further bolster their unity to establish and work out their invincible position.

However, what is to be strictly forewarned against is free and irresponsible discussion of men whose motives may be well-meant but whose arguments are not based on actual realities. The most important period for securely establishing our invincible position lies in the coming one year or two years. It is of paramount importance that we should endeavor to immediately obtain the most desirable and pertinent within this period. Any reform plan, although it be of such a kind as will make us anticipate some good results in the next two or three years or 10 years later, if it is of such a character as is apprehended to cause some confusion for the present and tends to lower working efficiency, it should best be dropped altogether.

What we should thus immediately realize is, firstly, to acquire perfect consonant operation of the fundamental policy of the High Command which is the central force for aiding the Throne in the prosecution of the war and of the basic policy of the Government which is to assist the Throne in the enforcement of State affairs, and on the basis of this perfect collaboration between the High Command and the Government, to make such endeavor as will make every minor detail of the measures permeate through every stratum of the nation's life.

What is vital secondly, when we are keenly alive to the unselfish and sacrificial spirit of complete devotion to the Empire's cause, is that even as the problem of bringing about increased production there should rightly be decisive action on the part of competent authorities concerned to entrust men of weight and experience in industrial fields enjoying the public's trust and confidence, from the lofty standpoint of the State, with the task of taking control of the nation's industries. No better way could be found for bringing about speedy increased production.

Thirdly, to well understand the popular sentiments in the country and to establish staunch ideas among the people, it is essential that the organ of the press should be fully utilized. Through it is a hackneyed saying, yet employment of specialists in the line is advantageous. In the same manner as in the case of the foregoing industrial and financial circles, it is the wisest and surest way to cause all the people to display the highest degrees of efficiency. As in the case of the productivity expansion program, the main principles of the official guidance must be also indicated. Therefore, to be warriors in plain-cloth and make self exertion and self assertion, to bear the brunt of the ideological warfare as one of the national duties, is the common desire and firm resolve of all those engaged at present in the work of the press.

When the fighting services are engaged in war, and officials are strenuous in administration, and civilians make determined exertion in their respective vocations under military and official guidance, then the national power can be promoted most effectively. In this way, there would be no confusion of duties and the true nature of the Japanese totality power structure through the exertion of all circles could be attained. Thus, the foregoing three factors are urgently needed to be carried out at the present juncture on the line as indicated here.

Permeation of U.S.-Soviet Influence Into India

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—It is a well-known fact that the Indian independence movement, accentuated by the progress in the War of Greater East Asia, has been a remarkable development, and as a result, Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party have been arrested and imprisoned.

Such a British pressure on the Indians is unprecedented in its magnitude and it is reported that during the past four months no fewer than 40,000 casualties were caused and more than 30,000 were arrested. Once the flame of disobedience was lit, there was no means of stopping it, and it is spreading to various parts of the country.

The adherents of the moderate party, on the other hand, have likewise revolted against British tyranny and during their conference held in Allahabad recently, they resolved to strengthen their cooperation with the members of the Indian National Congress Party. To add to the gloomy outlook in India for the British, there is every indication of American and Soviet maneuvers proving a great menace for Britain in maintaining this possession in Asia.

The American Government, quick to avail itself of the confidence placed in the United States by some Indians, has dispatched Grady, Johnson and others to arbitrate in the Anglo-Indian issue, assessing, at the same time, the value of India, the treasure house of Britain.

The American attempt at mediation failed due to the non-cooperative attitude of the Indian leaders; on the contrary, it invited an adverse effect, but America nevertheless went ahead with its plan of inheriting the British wealth. The recent dispatch to New Delhi of William Philipps, former Ambassador to Rome, as Roosevelt's representative can be taken as a first step toward achieving this ambition.

According to rumors, the United States, which had been distributing arms to India by virtue of its obligation to Britain, has now decided to apply the Lease-Lend Act directly on India and negotiations in this connection are reportedly in progress. When it is considered that Canada and Australia, which are supplied with arms under the same act, are now under virtual control of the United States, it is not difficult to imagine what the American intention actually is.

Meanwhile, the permeation of Soviet influence into India has grown noticeable since the erstwhile visit to that country of Sir Stafford Cripps when the Communist Party was legalized.

The British release of imprisoned Communists was aimed at forestalling the Indian National Congress Party and to facilitate the Anglo-Indian negotiations, but the attempt ended in a miserable failure.

On the other hand, with the legalization of the Communist Party in India, branch offices of the Tass News Agency were established in principal cities. Thus, Britain was forced into a position in which it could not but look with folded arms at Soviet influence permeating slowly into the minds of Indian populace.

The aggravation of Anglo-Indian relations, the permeation of American and Soviet influence, etc., are all natural consequences—the price Britain has to pay for its many years of misdeeds and exploitations.

That Britain, for its own interest, has been continuing its misdeeds in India at the sacrifice of the Indian nationals ever since the time of Clive and Hastings, is a naked fact acknowledged by the Indians themselves. But now, the curse of God is upon Britain. No matter what the outcome of the current war may be, it is clear as day that India under British rule will go out of existence.

TO LET

One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants

20 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,

Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424

P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

For Your Satisfaction

Ask for

VOLCANO

brand

MACARONI

Sold at all leading grocers.

TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:

1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 389.

Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5868-7008.

Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64845.

BRANCH OFFICES:

OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 3240.

KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥56.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.00; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Sino-Nippon Accord Boosted Thru Visit Of President Wang

(Continued From Page 1)

by President Wang.

"In this telegraphic message, President Wang made clear his grim determination to forge ahead for wholesale peace, and we of the National Government of China are further determined to render closer cooperation with the friendly nations.

"We wholeheartedly hope that President Wang's intention expressed in his peace message can be realized as early as possible. The situation is changing rapidly. However, we can expect with conviction that our Asiatic's common foes will collapse sooner or later.

"At this time, we feverently desire that the day will come as soon as possible when our ultimate object may be attained."

Iron Mine Found in Shantung

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 26.—A new iron mine containing the best ores ever found has been discovered by Professor Matsuyama of the Physics Department of the Peking University as a result of extensive and careful investigations in the province of Shantung. The iron mine at Chin Ling Chen has already been opened and exploited with successful results.

H. OBA

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage

PERMANENT WAVE (Rapid Hair Drying Process)

Branch Parlor: Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby

Main Parlor: No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome

Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up ¥50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... ¥[illegible]

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:

Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

FOREIGN OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-48

KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2213-2218

Office: .... 1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,715 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942 Price 15 Sen

NANKING PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CAPITAL AFTER EPOCHAL TRIP

Collaboration Between Governments of China and Japan To Be Strengthened

CHANGES EXPECTED

Readjustment of Administrative And Military Organs Slated To Be Undertaken

Domei

NANKING, December 27.—With the return of President Wang Ching-wei from his visit to Japan, it is understood that the National Government of China will undertake a readjustment of both its administrative and military organs in line with its fundamental policy to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

In this sense it may be said that the recent visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Japan marked the turning point in the relations between Japan and China for a more extensive cooperation in the prosecution of the present war.

Judging from the present circumstances, it may be easily imagined that the National Government of China will readjust its administration and military organs vis-a-vis the fundamental policy regarding the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia after strengthening its political structure based on a complete unity of its various political parties including the Nanking Kuomintang.

Domei

NANKING, December 27.—President Wang Ching-wei, who visited Tokyo on December 20 to extend his congratulations on the brilliant war results scored by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and to enhance further the friendly relations existing between the two countries, returned here at 3:40 p.m. by air.

During his one week stay in the Japanese capital, President Wang was graciously received by His Majesty the Emperor and conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high officials for closer cooperation between the two countries, with the object of striving for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Having attained the object of his visit to Japan, President Wang, accompanied by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng and others, left the Haneda Airfield at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Nanking.

At Fukuoka, President Wang stayed overnight, arriving here at 3:40 p.m.

ALL DEVELOPMENT BODIES IN MENGCHIANG MERGED

Inauguration Ceremony of Newly Created Central Organ Held at Kalgan

Domei

KALGAN, December 26.—The inauguration ceremony of the Asia Development Cultural Federation which was observed here this afternoon has completed the entire alignment of the affiliated bodies of the Japan Asia Development Co-operative Association in Mengchiang.

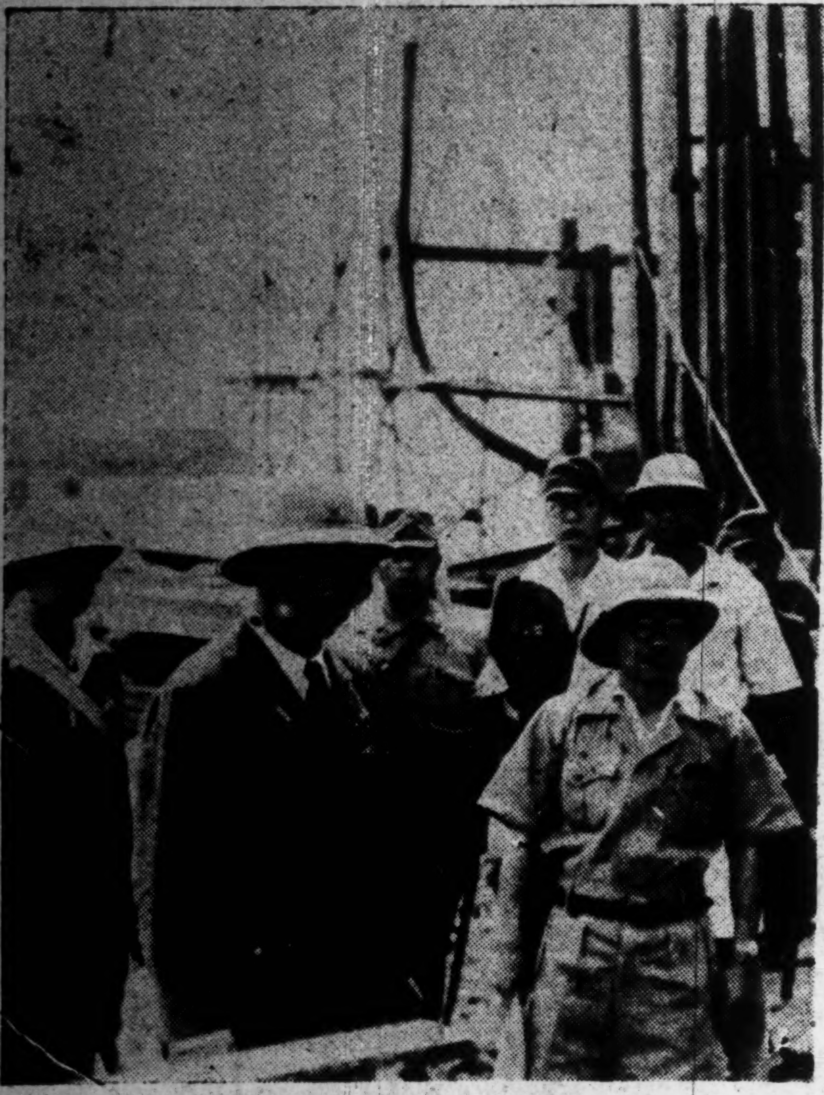
The Association included the Asia Development Social Service Association, the Asia Development Economic Federation and the Headquarters of the Asia Development Youth Corps.

The Asia Development Cultural Federation was organized with all Japanese public bodies and individuals engaged in cultural enterprises in Mengchiang as its members.

It is understood that the Japan Asia Development Cooperative Association in Mengchiang and all its affiliated bodies will launch activities from the New Year, following the completion of the Central Secretariate Bureau of the Association.

NOTICE

The Japan Times Advertiser will suspend the publication of its evening edition from December 29 to January 3 and its morning edition of January 3 in accordance with the decision of the Japan Newspaper Society.



TERAUCHI VISITS SHIPYARD

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, is seen inspecting a shipyard now bustling with activity somewhere in the South.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

P. I. ADMINISTRATION FOR 1943 OUTLINED

New Program of Expansion Indicates Swift Progress Planned Under Japan's Guidance

Domei

MANILA, December 26.—The outline of the 1943 administration program in the Philippines under the Japanese Military Administration was briefly given by the authorities at a press interview today as follows:

"A solid foundation has been laid out for the new program of expansion and development of the Philippines in 1943 with the successful termination of preliminary reconstruction stage in 1942.

"Peace and order have been completely restored throughout the Philippines with the livelihood of the Filipinos stabilized and secured under the new Administration.

"The staff of the Administration headquarters will be greatly reinforced and strengthened, while State offices and Administration branches will be organized to meet the new situation, with Governors already appointed for all the States. On the other hand, the Nippon-jin Kai at various centers have been reorganized to assist the Administration.

"In the educational and cultural fields, practically all the schools, colleges as well as universities, will be reopened during the coming year. Nipponese language will be taught at all these learning centers. The new ideals of Eastern ethics have already been introduced as the guiding principle for the education of the native inhabitants in the Philippines.

"Health and welfare of the public have greatly been improved by the conscientious efforts of the medical staff of the Japanese Administration.

"Most of the discarded mines have been restored under the efficient management of the Japanese authorities while the demand for essential mineral ores by the Japanese industries have been met successfully by the abundant stock stored at many mining plants.

"In agriculture, self-sufficiency plans have been established for essential foodstuffs including rice. At the same time cultivation of cotton have been introduced throughout the Philippines. Palm-oil is being extracted from copra. Timber mills have been restored promising almost can inexhaustible supply of superior wood for all purposes.

"As for the railway transport service, all the former railroads have been restored and many new lines are under construction.

"Harbor facilities have also been reconstructed and shipbuilding is in progress at all yards. Electric power service has been restored at most centers and communication systems reestablished.

"Moreover, sound foundations for finance have been established for the coming year without any further assistance from the special account to defray the expenditures."

P. I. CATHOLICS HAVE FAITH IN JAPANESE

Freely Offering Cooperation to Build New Motherland, Says Father Taguchi

Catholics in the Philippines are collaborating with the Nipponese administration freely and willingly in the reconstruction of their motherland, it was revealed here recently in a letter from Bishop Yoshigoro Taguchi, who is now in Manila entrusted with the task of aiding spiritual guidance to the Filipinos, states Domei.

Bishop Taguchi stated in his letter that he was greatly impressed when on October 28 last he addressed a group of 250 stalwart youths of new Philippines, who at that time were undergoing strenuous training to become peace preservation officers and noted that despite the fact that his speech lasted for over an hour they made no sign of boredom or fatigue.

Bishop Taguchi added that although few of these cadets graduated from universities they were for the most part well educated.

He asserted also that each one of them invariably displays strong determination to sacrifice himself individually for the construction of new Philippines by collaborating with Japan.

Bishop Taguchi's conviction that the Catholics in the Philippines are supporting earnestly and freely the Japanese Military Administration was reaffirmed when he addressed, on November 14, a group of Filipino public officers who were then enrolled in a school established especially for retraining them in the the discharge of their duties.

At the same time, Bishop Taguchi declared, he found every student eager to contribute his individual best in the restoration of peace and order and in the making of their motherland an inalienable part of the New Order in East Asia.

TO HEAD STEEL WORKS

Toyoda Nominated for Post by Industry Ministry

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, President of the Japan Steel Works, Ltd. and former Foreign Minister was appointed today by the Commerce and Industry Minister as President of the Steel and Iron Control Association, succeeding to Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao who resigned recently, states Domei.

The decision to appoint Admiral Toyoda as President of the said association was reached at the nomination committee held at the official residence of the Commerce and Industry Ministry this afternoon, and his appointment was immediately announced.

SURPRISE AIR RAID ON CALCUTTA FINDS ENEMIES OFF GUARD

Graphic Description Given of Lightning Attack Made On City

DIRECT HITS SCORED

Torrent of Bombs Dropped Over British Military Establishments in India

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 26.—Despite the enemy's boast of absolute confidence in his ability to keep Japanese planes out of Calcutta, which was protected by several hundred planes, the Japanese Army air force succeeded in carrying out a surprise attack against the city on the night of December 20.

Besides the searchlights and anti-aircraft guns which failed to function, not a single enemy plane flew up to meet the Japanese attacking force, thus exposing their incompetency to the disgust of the Indian people.

The following is an account of the night raid as told to the writer by a certain commander of the attacking force:

"In the moonlight of the Southern Region our large formation proceeded calmly toward Calcutta. The thought of making the first raid against Calcutta increased the courage of all our crew, so much so that they were determined to defeat the enemy regardless of any hazards.

"However, on approaching Calcutta, we found, to our great surprise, that the streets were brilliantly lighted, especially the amusement centers.

"Dropping our bombs on the military establishments along the Hooghly River, we scored direct hits and immediately started fires at three places. The flames were so bright that at one time it brightened up the streets of Calcutta.

"We were somewhat disappointed by this unpreparedness on the part of the enemy and returned safely to our base. The enemy really was taken by surprise, which fact is a good sign of the great success of our raid."

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 26.—Inflicting heavy damage on enemy military installations in Calcutta on the night of December 24, all Japanese planes that participated in the raid returned safely to their base, it was announced by the Japanese Forces in the Southern

(Continued on Page 2)

STRATEGIC REGIONS ACQUIRED BY JAPAN SO FAR IN THE WAR ENSURE VICTORY, SAYS TOJO

Foe Loses 1,100,000 Tons of Warships Sunk

EXHILARATING REPORT

38 Per Cent of Pre-War U.S.-British-Dutch Naval Strength Smashed, States Shimada

Thirty-eight per cent of the combined naval strength of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands has been irreparably lost since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada in his report to the Diet on Sunday.

In the course of the year, the Imperial Japanese Navy which has proved to be the shield of the Empire has sunk 11 enemy battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, including one seaplane tender, 46 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 93 submarines as well as 54 other enemy naval vessels, the Navy Minister revealed, adding that the enemy has thereby lost a total of approximately 1,100,000 tons of war vessels above the submarine class.

A huge number of warships has also been damaged by the Imperial Navy. They included nine enemy battleships, four aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers, 23 destroyers, 60 submarines and 39 other naval craft.

The invigorating report made by the Navy Minister follows:

"I will tell you the outline of the Navy's operations which have taken place since I spoke to you last in this chamber in May.

"By the operations since the beginning of the war up till the middle of May we had taken control of all the strategic points in the western Pacific and the most important areas in the southwestern Pacific and thus had succeeded in establishing the foundations upon which we could carry on the war advantageously. Since that time under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor the Imperial Navy, coordinating perfectly with the Imperial Army, has been driving forward with full power for the destruction of the enemy. The front has been pushed to far-off areas and the scale of warfare has become exceedingly great.

"The operations of the Imperial Navy can be divided into three: the operations in the Indian Ocean area, the operations in the Australian area,

(Continued on Page 2)

Both Houses of 81st Diet Adjourn; Will Reopen Session on January 20

War and Navy Ministers Report on Achievements Scored in Current War . . . Peers and Representatives Thank Efforts of Servicemen

Both Houses of the Imperial Diet adjourned for the regular New Year holiday to reopen on January 20 following the election of the chairman for the whole committee and listening to the war reports submitted by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as War Minister and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on Sunday.

The House of Peers opened at 10 a.m. Before the order of the day was entered, the House of Peers adopted a draft reply to the Imperial Rescript granted to the Diet at the opening ceremony on the previous day. It was at 11:30 a.m. that War Minister Tojo submitted a detailed report on the past and present war situation. This was followed by Navy Minister Shimada. A resolution calling for the House's expression of gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy was explained by Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa. It was adopted unanimously. Words of thanks for the House's resolution were uttered by War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shimada. The House adjourned at 11:57 a.m.

The House of Representatives sat at 10:30 a.m., thence it elected members of various committees. Following the submission of war reports in the House of Peers, War Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shimada made the same reports in the House of Representatives. A resolution providing for the expression of the House's thanks to the Imperial Army and Navy and extension of its condolences to the spirits of the fallen dead was adopted unanimously. Then the House's expression of honors to Yonezo Maeda, Tetsuta Kawakami and Keiryu Furuya, three three Diet members of the longest services, was made.

Count Hirotaro Hayashi was informally decided as chairman of the House of Peers' budget committee. The members consist of Prince Tadashige Shimazu, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Count Yoshinori Futara, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Isao Kawada, and many others.

Tsuneo Kanemitsu was elected chairman of the Lower House's budget committee, the most important post, on Sunday. The directors of the same committee consist of Jujiro Morita, Ryukichi Yamamoto, Giju Manabe, Toyotaro Fukazawa, Sankuro Ogasawara, Seiki Kishida, Hidekichi Tamura, Yoshiaki Yorimitsu, and Wataru Narabashi. The members of the committee are Seijun Ando, Tokiichiro Aino, Tomindo Izu, Shigeru Iizuka, Chuko Ikezaki, Keisuke Inaba, Takehiko Imai, Gotaro Ogawa, Yoshitaka Oyamada; Masataka Ota, Katsu Kawakami and 13 others.

Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo was elected chairman of the entire committee. As chairman of the liquidation committee, Kokichi Ueda was elected, which Matsutaro Hirakawa was made chairman of the petitions committee and Naotake Tsuzaki that of the disciplinary committee. Norikazu Kanna was elected chairman of the resolutions committee. The Lower House adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. on Sunday and were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall. Count Matsudaira and Mr. Okada respectfully presented the Houses' replies

(Continued on Page 2)

Achievements of Army On All Fronts Reviewed

ENEMY CRUSHED

Empire's Determination to Destroy Anglo-American Power Unshaken

The strategic positions acquired by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia assure eventual victory for the Japanese Empire. On all battlefields, from the Burma sector to the Aleutians, the Japanese Army Forces are doggedly fighting against the enemy or are engaged in restoring peace and order in the occupied areas.

Thus declared Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his address to the Imperial Diet Sunday.

In reporting the general war situation since the 80th session of the Imperial Diet in his capacity as War Minister, Prime Minister Tojo stated:

"I take this occasion to report to you on the general war situation.

"In looking back the past one year of the battles fought by the Army, one finds that the conditions of the war in the first half and the latter half of the year are quite different, that is, in the first half of the year, Hongkong, Singapore and Corregidor were reduced one after the other in succession, while the mopping up operations in Java, the Philippine Islands and Burma were also completed, while the situation in the latter half of the year has become a persistent tug of war.

"The aforesaid state of affairs eloquently reveals that the war of Greater East Asia has now emerged from the first stage which was full of surprise attacks and blitzkrieges and has entered upon the stage of a long drawn-out affair. The enemies who had to taste the bitter cup of defeat at the outset of the war are now making frantic efforts to rearm themselves by their rich material power and appear to be pursuing their plans to regain the territories now occupied by us, to increase their air forces stationed in China and to carry out counter-attacks against us in the areas of the Solomons Group, New Guinea and the Aleutian Islands, and a close observation of the situation reveals that a most important strategy is lurking in the air everywhere and it gives us the impression that a 'real war is to begin from now on.'

Burma Sector

"Firstly, in connection with the Southern Regions, is the Burma sector. The enemy forces in India, inclusive of the Indian army, is reportedly a ground unit comprising about 1,000,000 men and some 600 aircraft, with every indication of further re-enforcements.

"Our Army Units in Burma are contacting these enemy forces at the western border and are facing a Chungking army of well over 10 divisions along the Nu River in the northeastern region, repulsing, at the same time, the American and British air forces which are trying to raid our positions almost every day from bases in Yunnan and eastern India.

"Moreover, whenever opportunities present themselves, our Air Units are attacking the enemy air bases with a large formation consisting of fighter planes and bombers, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy.

"On October 25, they raided Tinsukia and Chittagong situated west of the Burma-India border and shot down or destroyed more than 40 enemy planes, while on December 5 and 10, the same units wrought havoc when they again raided Chittagong and shot down or destroyed approximately 10 enemy craft, sank or heavily damaged over 20 merchantmen and scored direct hits on railway stations and other military establishments.

"Furthermore, during the two days beginning December 15, our Air Units assaulted Chittagong and Feni airfields, adding more to their laurels by shooting down or destroying some 20 odd enemy aircraft.

"Apart from these devastating damages, the surprise attacks carried out by our Air Units on Calcutta and other places since Decem-

(Continued on Page 2)

Lone Japanese Submarine in Pacific Ocean Brings Terror in Hearts of Enemy Sailors

By RO HIRATE
War Correspondent With the Japanese Navy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 27.—A vivid description of the activities of a Japanese submarine cruising the Pacific waters off the American coast and how the submarine sank an American submarine on October 12 as well as other American merchantmen was disclosed in a diary. It is as follows:

"On an undisclosed day, although the fog hung low on the eastern Pacific, we could see from our submarine a range of mountains bathed in the moonlight along the American coast.

"On a certain day of a certain month after scouting the waters we were about to submerge with the break of day, when an enemy merchantmen of 10,000 tons loomed out of the fog-ridden waters.

"Our submarine immediately submerged and discharged torpedoes successively. We heard a series of roaring sounds. Greatly delighted with the success, the captain of the submarine permitted every member of the crew to peer through the periscope in turn.

"The enemy vessel, set afire by our torpedo attack, could be seen clearly on the morning sea enwrapped in flames.

"Two days later our submarine spotted another enemy merchant vessel in the twilight. Since the view was not clear our submarine appeared on the surface and began chasing the vessel.

"When we were within certain meters the vessel was found to be a merchantman of 10,000 tons. Our submarine cruised parallel to it. Unaware of our presence, the vessel sped ahead at top speed.

"Our torpedo officer aimed carefully and discharged several torpedoes which hit the vessel with deadly accuracy.

"No sooner had the torpedoes found their marks huge pillars of flames shot high into the air and the merchantman was soon enveloped in flames.

"Excitement and confusion could be seen clearly aboard the vessel as it was rapidly swallowed up by the sea.

"October 12 was an important day for us. We received a report disclosing the discovery of enemy submarines. We submerged immediately. Suddenly two large-size enemy submarines came into sight. They were plowing the waters, apparently very excited and happy to return to San Francisco.

"From a certain distance, the Captain of our submarine discharged a torpedo against the first enemy submarine. His aim was true as we heard a great explosion. Then looking through the periscope he saw the enemy craft sink rapidly.

"Apparently surprised by our blitzkrieg attack and afraid to share the fate of its companion vessel, the other enemy submarine turned its tail and sped away, its guns recklessly spitting fire at our submarine."

BRITISHERS CHUCKLE ON DEATH OF DARLAN

Relations Between American And British Governments All But Strained

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, December 26.—With British reports somewhat cheerful and American reports gloomy and indignant concerning the assassination of the traitor Darlan, competent observers here are of the opinion that the doing away of the American puppet is being regarded as a victory by British circles.

Reports reaching here from America and Britain are basically contradictory and whereas British reports fail to show any regret in the death of Darlan, an American report reveals that Roosevelt has been infuriated and has called it a "dastardly assassination." Observers here believe that Roosevelt's words can be taken to have been aimed at Churchill.

With the assassination of Darlan, it was broadcast that General Henri Giraud had been placed in charge of maintaining law and order, his position being that of a temporary successor to Darlan. The other leading Darlanists; General Emil Nogues, former governor-general of Morocco, and Pierre Boisson, former governor-general of French West Africa; have been reported as speeding to Algiers.

What moves the Darlanists will now make are being noted with great interest. There is nothing in the present situation which indicates that America will give in to Britain and informed neutral circles are convinced that America will fight to the end to prevent any weakening of the Darlanist regime.

An O.F.I. dispatch from Paris reveals that not much interest is being shown in the assassination of Darlan but that the relations be-

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS EVACUATING CALCUTTA EN MASSE

Burmese People Rejoice on Hearing of Successful Japanese Attack on British Base

Domei

RANGOON, December 26.—British authorities in Calcutta are vainly striving to check the surging tide of citizens evacuating the city, owing to the recent air raid by the Imperial Japanese air forces, disclosed reports received here stating leaflets, dropped by the raiding Japanese air squadron advising Indian citizens to find shelter elsewhere also is helping to aggravate the situation.

However, the Burmese, who were incensed by wanton bombings by the American air forces, are showing great delight in the report of the Japanese air raid on Calcutta.

Voicing the general public sentiment, a vernacular here stated today that the repeated cruel enemy attacks against Burmese civilians, including native priests forces the assumption of a retaliatory measures by the Japanese who heretofore have been conscientiously avoiding bombing Calcutta lest Indian lives should be seriously endangered.

The Burmese paper was sure that in view of this, the Japanese would never act like bystanders in case further wrongs should be inflicted upon Burma and the Burmese.

The traditional courage and self-sacrificing spirit of the Japanese are well known among the Burmese, who firmly believe that the Anti-Axis nations will never be able to defeat Japan, the paper asserted.

Navy Names Administrators

The Navy Office on Saturday afternoon announced the appointment of Naoto Endo, former Vice-Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and Kikuo Koshino, former Vice-Governor of Okayama Prefecture, Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, as chief civil administrators of the Navy, states Domei.

ARMY SUCCESSES REVIEWED BY TOJO

(Continued from Page 1)

ber 20 with results much bigger than expected are doubtless still fresh in our minds.

"Meanwhile, peace and order in Burma is being restored satisfactorily, following the birth of a new administrative organ under the Japanese military administration. The Burma defense army, formed by the Burmese, has also come into being with a resolute determination to safeguard their own land from the hostile hands.

"Thus, our Units in Burma, by simultaneously shattering the enemy plan to create disturbances there and to re-enforce their forces, are completing all the necessary preparations for future operations.

Other Sectors

"On the other hand, with the exception of some punitive operations in the Philippines, our Units are preserving peace and order and bringing to a state of perfection all measures required to meet any contingency in the Philippines, Malai, Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

"Secondly, in the Solomons area, the American forces landed early in August a large number of troops on Guadalcanal, an island which a nominal unit of our Navy had been occupying.

"Our Army Forces, working in close collaboration with the Navy, carried out extremely difficult landing operations, and are currently fighting with the enemy by overcoming all difficulties and obstacles under the most adverse conditions experienced in transportation, supplying of foodstuffs, sanitation, etc.

"The enemy in this sector possesses excellent air bases and consequently, it is no easy task to conduct landing operations and to supply food and munition. There is not the slightest doubt that our Army and Navy Units are carrying out unitary operations under greatest hardships.

"Secondly, turning to the operations in China; our Expeditionary Forces in China have organized a long fighting line throughout the whole of China, and with every opportunity are continuing numerous engagements, large and small, with about 3,000,000 Chungking forces and about 600,000 Communist troops, thus striving to crush the enemy's power and to maintain peace and order within the occupied areas.

Enemy Air Force in China

"The American air force in China, which together with the air force hitherto possessed by Chungking is estimated at some 300 planes, has since June made about 30 guerilla attacks against our occupied areas in North, Central and South China in order to gloss over the impotency of their land counter-offensive, besides looking for a chance to air-raid Japan Proper. The damage caused by the enemy air force has been very slight. By destroying the enemy air bases in Chekiang and Fukien provinces, making repeated raids against mobile enemy air bases and dealing heavy blows to those enemy planes that come out to attack us, our air forces are endeavoring to crush enemy activity in advance. It appears that the American air force in China is now just trying to evade the brunt of the attack of our air force.

"Nevertheless, when we consider China's geographical relation with our mainland, the future increase of the enemy's air strength and their insatiable lawless shames, it is imperative for us to be well prepared against an enemy attack on her mainland.

"Thirdly, in the north, the Aleutian Islands being one of the important routes for the enemy's menaces against our northern frontier, we on June 8 effected landings on several islands of the group through the joint cooperation of the Army and Navy, thus nipping in the bud the menace from this direction.

"The enemy is repeatedly carrying out almost daily air raids from Dutch Harbor and other points, and we can well imagine the privations of the unit which is safeguarding these lonely islands in the distant sea where chilly winds blow furiously.

"In Manchoukuo, our army forces are silently engaged in defense, guarding and drilling day and night, thus tightening our northern defense in the face of the ever-changing international situation and forming a solid basis for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"So much for the war situation on the various fronts. The units stationed within the mainland of Japan also, in concert with the activities of the units in the first line of defense and in cooperation with the various government and civil organs, are engaged day and night in the performance of their duties and in guarding against air raids, thus enhancing the fighting strength of the expeditionary forces in the performance of their difficult tasks, and preparing for future developments in the war.

Military Administration

"Fourthly, I turn to the report regarding the military administrations in occupied territories of the Southern Regions. Thanks to the unstinted cooperation of the Navy and various government and civil quarters, the military administration in occupied areas under the supervision of the army is progressing beyond our original expectations. The administrative machinery also has been generally perfected and the necessary personnel is being dispatched.

"The military administration system now under way is an epochal undertaking for our country. It is a matter for mutual congratulation that by closely conforming its measures to military operations and forming an inseparable unit, the military administration has successfully performed its intended duties.

"Now that we have entered the stage of real military administration, we are governing with the characteristic terseness and straightforwardness of military administration, and at the same time successively perfecting and bolstering the administrative machinery with a view to facilitating all phases of administrative functions.

"Moreover, by adopting systems especially adopted to each of the territories, and employing to good advantage the natives of these areas under the able guidance of military and civil officials dispatched from Japan, it is hoped a vigorous administration under the unified command of the supreme commander of each territory will be effected.

"In the enforcement of the military administration at this moment, it is imperative to concentrate every measure to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and, at the same time, carry out measures that will touch the understanding and sympathy of the native inhabitants. Accordingly, we are devoting every effort and means to capture the confidence of the people.

"Looking over the conditions in the various territories, I am pleased to report that the swift and glorious war achievements and unimpeachable prestige of the Imperial Forces have greatly inspired and given hope to the native inhabitants of the occupied territories. They now understand the real intentions of our country and, touched by the honor of participating in the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia after emancipation from the shackles of Britain, America and Holland, the number of those who are cooperating and sharing our joys and sorrows is ever increasing.

Order Restored

"Under the circumstances peace and order in all the regions has continued. By now most of the remnants and bandits that had infested the deep mountainous districts and isolated islands of the Philippines since the fall of Corregidor have been mopped up, while those still remaining are expected to be wiped out in the near future.

"Every effort is now being made to develop the economic resources in the Southern Regions with a view to a speedy acquisition of important resources for defense, and I am pleased to report that repair works of the greater portion of the resources damaged or destroyed in the war has practically been completed. These resources are now making a great contribution toward increasing our fighting power.

"In this connection permit me to mention specially the fact that in the development of these resources cooperation is being maintained between the fighting services, civil and Government officials and the people who are working hard with the full realization of their heavy responsibilities in defiance of the intense tropical heat and other unfavorable conditions. Thanks to their untiring efforts, in the development of petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, tungsten and tin, the production has already exceeded by far our expectations, while copper, lead and other mineral products are also speedily reaching the amount of production estimated in our Materials Mobilization Plan.

"Regarding agricultural products, you are well aware the Southern Regions is the greatest treasure house in the world, and in rubber, quinine, teak, manila hemp and copra the Southern Regions held a monopolistic position in the world, while foodstuffs are quite sufficient to fill the requirements of Greater East Asia. The Government is leaving nothing to be desired to prevent these resources from reaching enemy hands. They are being conserved and developed in their new uses so that they may be employed for world economic warfare to come.

"The Government is also concentrating its whole energy upon the construction of ships of all kinds, and salvaging sunken ships, with a view to having sufficient bottoms to transport these resources to points where they are most needed and also to increase the efficiency of all port facilities for landing and unloading cargoes.

"However, it is hardly possible yet to depend sufficiently for the supply of materials other than those required for national defense and I wish to draw your attention to this point.

"The foregoing is a general description of the situation under military administration in occupied territories, but since Japan expects much from the Southern Regions, there is every need for the military circles, Government and the civilians to make an all-out effort toward the goal in view by extending the closest cooperation to one another.

"The composite war results attained by the Imperial Japanese Army and the damage and casualties sustained during the past year of war were made public by an Imperial Japanese Headquarters' announcement issued on December 7, so that there is no need for me to go into details here today.

"This closes my explanation on the aspect of war on the various fronts and conditions under military administration. I wish to state here emphatically that the Japanese Army Forces, through the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the close collaboration of the Navy and the enthusiastic support of 100 million subjects of the Japanese Empire, have definitely established a strategic foot-hold that will lead to eventual victory.

"I wish to express my condolences to those who died fighting for the country's cause, extend my profound sympathy to the bereaved families and the wounded and thank those on the home front for their wholehearted support.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to members of this House for dispatching their representatives to the Southern Regions to cheer the soldiers on the front."

Press Comments

Sunday, December 27, 1942

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Prime Minister's Instructions
ASAHI—North African Situation
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Opportunism Is Responsible for a Tragedy

Prime Minister's Instructions

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—On the day when a gracious Imperial Rescript was granted at the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo summoned a large number of Government officials of the Chokunin rank of various Ministeries and explained in detail the way the Nippon Government officials must follow for the attainment of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. The matter is pertinent. The spirit embodied in the Prime Minister's instructions is worthwhile for listening.

It is a well-known fact that whenever a chance offers itself, Prime Minister Tojo has been accustomed to visit rural districts, where he makes the point of delivering an instructive speech, to prefectural Government officials, but this is the first time the Prime Minister has delivered a lengthy speech of instructions to central Government officials, which can be called the service code of the Government officials in general.

A thoroughgoing readjustment of supernumerary Government officials was carried out previously. As a matter of fact, the Government will have to handle its business affairs by a limited number of officials at a time when the affairs bid fair to become bustling and complicated more than ever. In order to meet this situation, Government officials must use their creative ability and renew their efforts.

North African Situation

ASAHI—Except the rumor abroad that Admiral Jean F. Darlan, chief of the puppet French regime in North Africa, was assassinated by a young man of French nationality, there is no reliable information available as to the fundamental motive of the criminal's rash act or a sinister movement behind the scene. All this is due to the fact that the American authorities in Algiers are least inclined to reveal the truth, and this attitude on their part is probably attributable to their apprehension lest they should court their own disadvantages by disclosing the truth in connection with the tragic death of the French chief.

It is to be recalled that the American troops effected the invasion of Algeria and the occupation of Morocco in November and their success in these campaigns is ascribable to the fact that the late Admiral Darlan and his followers refrained from offering a positive resistance against the American forces, for they would have been assured of prolonged protection of their joint action with the British forces in Tunisia where both of them are struggling against heavy odds with their common enemy if only Admiral Darlan remained the time-serving chief of the puppet French regime in North Africa.

It is possible that the United States of America may seek temporary relief following the appointment of General Henri Giraud in succession to the late Admiral Darlan, but there is much room for doubt as to the personal influence of General Giraud as compared with the late Admiral. It appears that the vain attempt contemplated by a certain faction of the French people to uphold their settlement is foredoomed to a complete failure.

It is something interesting to watch how the Anglo-American intrigue will develop hereafter in connection with the relations hitherto existing between the late Admiral Darlan and the De Gaullists, but it would be practically impossible to realize the commandership of General Giraud for the rebellious French troops and to realize the political as well as diplomatic administration of the De Gaullists in spite of the British authorities' wishful thinking to this effect.

After all, there is no reason why the North African situation itself should be substantially affected by the untimely death of Admiral Darlan. As a matter of fact, the Axis forces has frustrated the Anglo-American forces' attempt to occupy Bizerta and Tunis, while the Anglo-American forces are now still fighting in vain to attack Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces from both sides. We are as much encouraged as the Anglo-American forces are disappointed of their much-vaunted schedule of hostile operations in North Africa at this year end.

Opportunism Is Responsible for a Tragedy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—We are watching with keen interest for any measures that Britain and America may take up in connection with the tragic death of Admiral Jean F. Darlan. It is felt certain both Britain and America are anxious to hold the Axis Powers responsible for an underhand design costing the life of the late Admiral.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, declared that the truth about the tragedy could be detected by surveying the attitude the British authorities had been assuming till Admiral Darlan met the fatal end.

It is true that Admiral Darlan was openly denounced in the British House of Commons and that the British Broadcasting Corporation announced some time ago that Darlan had been quite circumspective about his personal safety and that he had been anything but popular with the native inhabitants in North Africa. All this indicates that the B.B.C. deliberately propagandized the poor caliber and puppet-like personality of Admiral Darlan, and that the Anglo-American authorities were noticeably opposed to each other in connection with their respective regard for the late Admiral. Again, the attitude hitherto assumed by the British authorities serves to support the suspicion that this feud between the British and American authorities was responsible for the tragic end of the Admiral. Nobody in the world would be induced to lend ears to the false news, however energetically the British and American authorities may spread it.

Britishers Chuckle On Death of Darlan

(Continued From Page 1)

tween America and Britain are being carefully noted.

Giraud Named Successor

General Henri Giraud, rebel commander of the French Forces in North Africa, was formerly recommended for the Chief of the puppet French regime in North Africa following the late Admiral Jean Francois Darlan early Sunday morning according to an Algiers dispatch intercepted at Lisbon to Domeion Sunday. His recommendation for that post is said to have been the outcome of the so-called "French Empire Conference" held by five French leaders, including Giraud, Governor-General of Dakar, Governor-General of Morocco, Governor-General of Algeria, and one other, for two days, December 25 and 26. Another Algiers dispatch reveals that the assassin of Admiral Darlan was shot dead on the morning of December 26.

Surprise Air Raid On Calcutta Finds Enemies Off Guard

(Continued From Page 1)

Regions at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The communique reads:

"The Japanese Army Air Units, on the night of December 24, further attacked military installations in Calcutta and scored the following war results:

"1. It was ascertained that one unit scored positive hits on the military establishment zone in the vicinity of Kidapor Dock and on a group of oil tanks, causing conflagrations at five different places. Furthermore, it caused explosions at several places in the oil pipe line.

"2. Another unit attacked the munition factory zone in the northern suburb of Calcutta. All bombs found their mark.

"3. All our planes returned safely."

SHIMADA REPORTS ON NAVAL BATTLES

(Continued From Page 1)

and the operations in the Pacific area.

Indian Ocean Area

"In the Indian Ocean area, by the occupation of the line connecting Burma, the Andaman Islands, Nicobar Island, and Sumatra, we gained a solid foundation and the later operations were made possible. Thus the Imperial Navy is seeking the enemy not only in the Indian Ocean but in far-away South Africa. On May 31, special type submarines of the Imperial Navy raided Diego Suarez, strategic port in Madagascar, and severely damaged a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a cruiser of the Arethusa class, dealing the enemy a severe shock. With that as the beginning, submarines of the Imperial Navy have sunk in the Indian Ocean and off South Africa 35 enemy merchantmen, about 270,000 tons.

"In the Australian area, powerful air units have raided Port Darwin and other strategic points on the west coast. On July 30, Port Hedland at the center of the west coast was hit to destroy the enemy's air power, shipping and military establishments. During that time the island groups of Aru, Kei, and Taninbar in the Arafura Sea were occupied and the enemy's movements were sealed.

"New Guinea and the eastern coast of Australia are connected closely with the operations in the south Pacific and activity in that area is brisk. Aerial operations in the area from Port Moresby to Townsville in northern Australia has been furious. And the losses dealt to the enemy in air power, including those destroyed around New Britain and the Solomons, amount to 905 planes.

"On sea, we are not relaxing our activities as our submarines and other naval units operating off Australia have obtained great results, disrupting the enemy's communication lines and harassing the enemy's rear. It will be recalled that on May 31, we dealt the enemy a devastating blow when, simultaneously with the attack on Madagascar, our special submarine flotilla raided Sydney, and sank one enemy warship.

Pacific Ocean Area

"On the Pacific, aiming at a total annihilation of the enemy, the Imperial Japanese Navy is bringing pressure to bear upon the United States naval forces scattered over this vast area.

"Therefore, the more important naval engagements during this period took place in these waters.

"For instance, in June, in the northern and central Pacific, units of our powerful navy and naval air arm made surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians and also on Midway Island near Hawaii. Heavy damage was inflicted upon the enemy's fighting forces and his bases. During these engagements, our powerful detachment operating far from its base, despite inclement weather, repeatedly bombed Dutch Harbor and adjacent islands on June 4 and 5, seriously damaging enemy planes, ships, and military establishments.

"Simultaneously, our surface units caught and attacked an American re-enforcement just arriving at Midway.

"A furious engagement ensued, in which we lost one carrier and 35 planes, while another carrier and a cruiser were seriously damaged. On the other hand, our forces sank the aircraft carrier, Yorktown, one cruiser and one submarine, besides shooting down approximately 150 planes. The American carrier, Enterprise, was also damaged during the battle, and important military facilities on the island were destroyed by our bombing.

Aleutian Isles

"On June 7 and 8 we occupied Kiska, and Attu in the western extremity of the Aleutians, respectively. Since these islands constitute important strategic points, the enemy navy vessels and flying forces have been staging repeated raids on our garrisons following occupation of these enemy bases.

"Despite bitter cold weather the Imperial Japanese Navy in close cooperation with the Imperial Army has been repulsing frequent enemy attacks, thereby firmly maintaining the defense line in the northern part of the Pacific.

"Our submarines, in the meantime have been harassing the enemy's commerce sealanes and bombarding the enemy's shore bases along the Pacific coast of the American continent.

"The military situation in the South Pacific began to assume greater importance as our forces began to menace the enemy and make him feel uneasy following our occupation of the Solomon Islands.

"Early in May, we fought a big naval battle in the Coral Sea. On August 7, a powerful Anglo-American combined fleet, accompanying more than 10 transports effected a large-scale counter-attack on the southern extremity of the Solomon Islands under Japanese occupation and invaded Tulagi and Guadalcanal Islands. Against these enemy counter-attacks, the Japanese Naval Forces, three successive days from August 7 to 9, effected fierce air attacks upon enemy forces. On midnight of August 8, the Imperial Japanese Navy carried out daring attacks upon the enemy fleet and achieved outstanding war results, sinking 13 Anglo-American cruisers and 22 other vessels, including destroyers, totaling 35.

First Solomons Battle

"Our naval forces also inflicted heavy damage upon enemy vessels and enemy aircraft. This was the first naval battle fought off the Solomons. In this naval fighting, we lost only 21 planes, while two cruisers were slightly damaged, with their fighting and navigating strength unimpaired. This was the first large-scale counter-attack made by the enemy. Our fleet, as previously mentioned, delivered heavy losses to the enemy. However, an enemy landing party effected a landing on Tulagi and Guadalcanal Islands and stood opposed to our defense forces. Ever since several naval battles of major and minor importance have taken place.

"On the night of August 17, an American naval unit attacked Makin Island, located in the northern extremity of the Gilbert Islands, and sent 200 marines on the island. They were completely repulsed by our garrisons.

"During the period of about two months, following the second battle off the Solomons, which was fought on August 24 off the eastern Solomons, several naval encounters of minor and major importance were fought. During this period a total of 22 enemy ships, including the United States aircraft carrier, Wasp, and three cruisers were sunk by the Japanese naval forces and damaged many enemy vessels, including battleships and aircraft carriers. Our naval forces also shot down 519 enemy planes. In this battle we lost two cruisers, two destroyers, one submarine, five transports and 135 planes.

Battle of South Pacific

"While concealing the truth of his defeat, the enemy frantically continued preparations for a counter-offensive. Toward the end of October, remnants of the enemy fleet appeared north of Santa Cruz Island, where the Battle of the South Pacific took place on October 26.

"The Imperial Japanese Navy attacked them from dawn to night of October 26, scoring successful war results, sinking one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers and one destroyer and heavily damaging six war vessels and shooting down more than 200 aircraft. We received slight damage to two of our aircraft carriers and one cruiser.

"Despite these heavy reverses the enemy made repeated attempts to invade the island, as the enemy was required to transport war supplies to the already-landed force entrenched on Guadalcanal Island and evidently in view of the advantageous strategic importance of the island; however, the Imperial Japanese Navy again attacked the enemy continuously.

"In November, the third battle of the Solomons and the night battle off Lunga point were fought.

"From November 12 to 14, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the enemy fleet which appeared off Guadalcanal Island sank two battleships, eleven cruisers and war vessels besides shooting down many enemy planes.

"During these fierce engagements off the Solomon Islands we lost one battleship, one cruiser and three destroyers while one battleship was seriously damaged.

"In the night battle off the Solomons, one of our battleships, together with auxiliary vessels, penetrated into the enemy line and after destroying a number of enemy vessels, was lost due to enemy concentrated fire. This fact eloquently testifies to the fierce naval encounter of the third battle off the Solomons.

Battle Off Lunga

"On November 30, our destroyer fleet caught a powerful enemy naval unit including battleships off Lunga Point in Guadalcanal Island and after a severe night battle, sank one battleship one cruiser of the Augusta type, and two destroyers, showing the real strength of our night attacking units.

"While naval operations in the South Pacific are progressing in our favor and successful war results are being gained, we have suffered the above-mentioned losses.

"In close cooperation with army units, the naval forces are steadily fighting for the attainment of the aim of operations.

"Besides these outstanding naval operations the Imperial Japanese Navy is now engaging in various other regions and waters to discharge its important duties and strengthen our strategic position.

"I take this opportunity to sum up the combined total war results gained during the past one year since the outbreak of the current war.

Comprehensive Results

"Our forces have sunk 11 enemy battleships, 11 aircraft carriers including one seaplane tender, 46 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 93 submarines as well as 54 other enemy naval vessels. In other words the enemy has lost a total of approximately 1,100,000 tons of war vessels above the submarine class. This is about 38 per cent of the combined naval strength of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands before the war.

"Our naval forces heavily damaged nine enemy battleships, four aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers, 23 destroyers, 60 submarines and 39 other naval vessels.

"Our naval forces have either sunk or heavily damaged 424 merchantmen aggregating 2,270,000 tons, while capturing 503 other merchantmen aggregating approximately 220,000 tons and 9 naval vessels.

"Our naval forces either shot down or destroyed on the ground 3,853 enemy aircraft.

"The fact that despite such heavy losses, the enemy is making desperate efforts to conceal the truth from the public, clearly manifests how he has felt devastating blows.

"We lost one battleship, three aircraft carriers, four cruisers, 15 destroyers, nine submarines and 20 other naval vessels. We also lost 65 merchantmen attached to the navy aggregating approximately 200,000 tons, and 568 aircraft.

"Naval vessels heavily damaged were one battleship, two aircraft carriers, three cruisers, nine destroyers, one submarine and ten others.

"The war situation has entered upon the decisive stage and the enemy is expected to attempt counter-attacks by relying upon their productive capacity.

"However, our officers and men, under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, and with the wholehearted support of the people, are firmly determined to surmount every hardship and difficulty in order to bring the enemy to his knees."

IMPRESSIVE SESSION HELD BY 2 HOUSES

(Continued From Page 1)

to the gracious Imperial Rescript. It is noted here with awe that His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant the Imperial Rescript once more expressing His appreciation of the profound respects paid by both Houses.

On their return to the Houses, they reported the matter to their respective Houses.

The resolution adopted by the House of Peers expressing its thanks to the Imperial Army and Navy is substantially as follows:

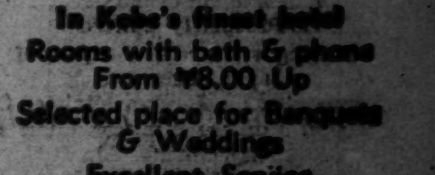
"The Imperial Army and Navy under close cooperation for the last one year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia have smashed the enemy at every turn through their adroit strategy and splendid fighting and have scored very brilliant results. The glory and might of the Imperial Forces have now spread far and wide over the East Asiatic continent and South and North Pacific waters as well as the Indian Ocean. The American and British influences have thus been eliminated from these parts of the world, while the undefeatable structure has been firmly set up for Nippon and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is well under way. This is solely due to the loyalty and bravery of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces under the Glorious Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, for which the entire nation behind the guns is very much grateful. The House of Peers hereby extols the great exploits of the Imperial Forces and at the same time prays for their continued victory. The House also extends its profound condolences to the fallen warriors and moreover extends great sympathy to the wounded fighters."

The resolution adopted by the House of Representatives follows in substance:

"One year has elapsed since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was issued. During that intervening period, the loyal and brave officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy have reduced the enemy fortress one after another and annihilated the enemy fleet. Thus, the Imperial Forces have gained the mastery of the land, sea and air over a vast expanse of territory in East Asia. The enemy bases of operation and their influences thus have been completely wiped out.

"On the Continent, the Imperial Forces are sweeping away the stubborn enemy and are engaged in pacification. At home, officers and men are absorbed in the defense of the land. The officers and men of the Imperial Forces are really united in perfect coordination all for the purpose of achieving the Empire's war objective. It is quite natural that the prestige and glory of the Imperial Forces are spreading widely all over East Asia and that the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia are relying upon them with heart and soul.

"There is no denying the fact that these unprecedentedly far-reaching war results and the great idea's of Nippon since the founding of the Empire enhanced to all seas are entirely ascribed to the August Glory of His Majesty the Emperor, and that they are also due in a large extent to the rare military exploits of the Army and Navy Forces of the Empire. The entire nation is simply grateful for them all and is determined to head toward the achievement of the war objective. The House tenders its deep thanks to the Imperial Forces and at the same time extends its profound condolences to the fallen heroes."



When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Comfort
In Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with bath & phone
From ¥8.00 Up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR [illegible]
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
K. YUASA, President
A. MELDNER, Manager

日本語會話文典
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI

. . . this new manual is practical and useful, and what Count Kabayama in his prefactory note calls its "human method" will make it acceptable to the growing number of students of Japanese. When the student has mastered its sixty lessons he will be at home in the language and able to proceed to higher things.

A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.

Bound in fine red cloth 9 × 6 inches, 533 Pages Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 × 6 inches, 300 Pages Price, [illegible] (In Japan)

OTHER WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHORS
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 × 6 inches) Pages [illegible] Yen [illegible]

JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set Yen [illegible] (In Japan)

THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
[illegible] Pages 9 × 6 inches Yen [illegible] (In Japan)

SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
[illegible] Imperial Hotel
YOSHIKAWA BOOK-STORE Benten-dori, Yokohama
THE FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
[illegible] LTD. [illegible] Tokyo

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....[illegible]

JAPAN STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC MEASURES

East Asia Affairs Ministry Outlines Plan to Unify Industries in Sphere

With a view to assuring a decisive victory for the Japanese nation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government is working on a comprehensive program of economic measures which are being enforced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Minister Kazuo Aoki is already demonstrating his rare caliber and experience in economic affairs to substantiate the program for the extensive areas of Greater East Asia.

The Ministry is in touch with the Planning Board and the Finance Ministry so as to formulate the program, the nucleus which consists of the following items:

(1) That the Material Mobilization Plan, the Fighting Strength Promoting Plan and the Capitalization Plan shall be properly stabilized so as to conform with the national policy of proceeding with the War of Greater East Asia till Japan wins a final and decisive victory.

(2) That the economic program for the extensive areas in Greater East Asia shall be featured by its relations with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as with Japan.

To Act in Cooperation

(3) That the Planning Board and the Finance Ministry shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in connection with the economic program for Japan in parallel with the program for the rest of Greater East Asia.

(4) The economic program now in progress in the various areas in Greater East Asia shall be effectively pushed on in view of the fact that it can in no way be interrupted at this stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

(5) That the Manchoukuo Government shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Japanese Government for continuing the economic program now functioning in the two countries.

(6) That the National Government of China shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Japanese Government in connection with the economic program for China, and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall render every assistance possible to the National Government for its economic development in the various areas.

Will Maintain Relations

(7) That the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall maintain close relations with the Japanese Military Authorities in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South.

(8) That the Economic Section of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall take the lead in formulating the economic program pending the result of negotiations with the various parties concerned.

(9) That each bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall map out its economic program according to territorial classifications.

(10) That the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall bring about agreement of opinions voiced by the rest of the bureaus of the same Ministry.

(11) That the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall call for the opinion of economic experts in connection with the formulation of the economic program.

The first requisite for Japan's success in the economic construction of the Southern Regions is its success in winning the hearts of the native people of those regions. But, in order to win their hearts, Japan must show its superior ability in all lines of industries and make the native people realize the fact that the Japanese people can accomplish what no occidental people can, with all their technique and wealth. Japan, therefore, must send to those regions the cream of its engineers and technicians.

A Mistaken View

In pre-war days, it was the unshakable belief of the American people, including the Washington Government authorities, that their country was powerful enough to frustrate Japan's power of resistance in a few weeks in case of war in the Pacific. They were, therefore, highly optimistic concerning the issue of the war then anticipated between Japan and their country.

In the repeated defeats their navy and army have since suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, however, they have had their dose and are now well aware that they are fighting a powerful enemy in the Pacific.

The only way left for Japan to follow in order to come out a victor in the War of Greater East Asia is to develop its productive capacity as rapidly as possible by making the best use of the rich natural resources of the Southern Regions, where iron ore, oil, rubber, bauxite, tin, molybdenum, tungsten, cobalt, and many other materials of importance are available in abundance.

The situation is very favorable to Japan from a general point of view. But, in order to make the most of the natural resources of the South, we must obtain at first the close cooperation of the native people. This is as easy as it is difficult. The native people of the South have been working under foreign yoke for a long time and from their boyhood they are taught to regard the whites as superior races.

Japan must send to those regions first-rate engineers and most efficient businessmen who can display better skill than occidental engineers and businessmen. Mere restoration of demolished factories is futile as a means of proving the superiority of the Japanese people to the natives whose brains are pre-occupied with a strong belief in the superiority of the Western people.

Not Impossible

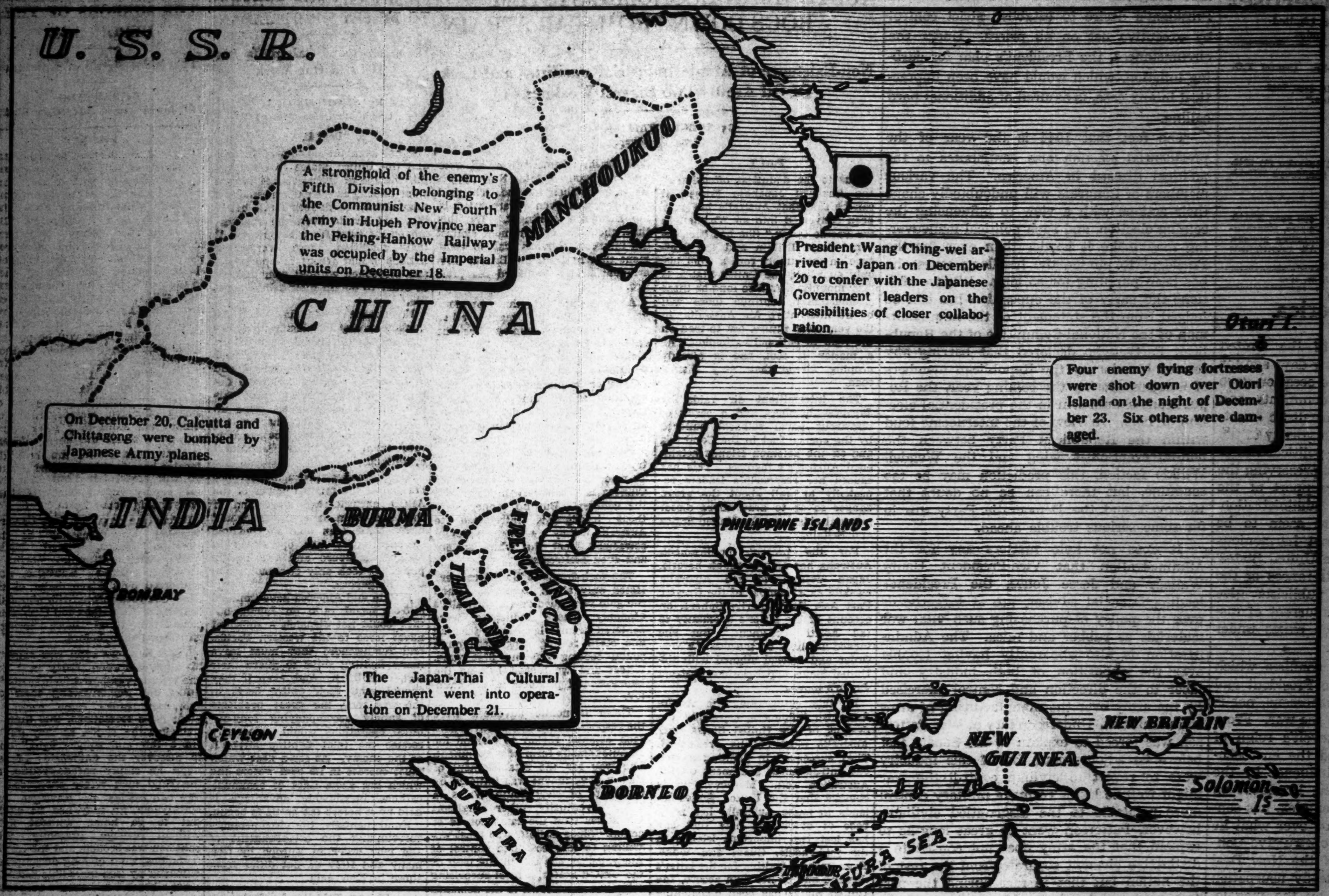
There are in the Southern Regions many natural resources whose development has been abandoned by occidental engineers because of technical difficulties. For instance, the natural gas issuing from the oilfields of North Sumatra had been left untouched.

Meanwhile, no attempt had ever been exercised by any foreign engineer to utilize the water power obtainable from the great lake adjoining the oilfields. Japan, however, has many engineers with years of experience in natural gas utilization industries as well as in hydro-electric power generation.

Japan, by sending some such engineers to the Southern Regions, can start natural gas industries and aluminum refining by using the bauxite of Bintan Island. These experts have been conducting various experiments on the natural gas of Taiwan as a raw material for gasoline with high octane value. It is believed that they will find it rather easy to produce gasoline with high octane value from the natural gas of North Sumatra and to utilize the water of the great lake in the same region as an inexhaustible source of hydro-electric power and start aluminum refining and other industries by using the electric power thus obtained. Then, the native people will gradually realize that the Japanese people can beat the whites in all lines of industries, as well as in wars.

The utilization of palm oil as a raw material for producing airplane motor lubricants is another matter in which Japanese experts can prove their superior ability. These are only a few instances in which Japan can show its superior technique to the native people of the Southern Regions. But there must be many other industries awaiting development at the hands of Japanese engineers and experts.

WHERE WORLD ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED LAST WEEK



BAND COMPLIMENTED

Domei

BANGKOK, December 27.—The Japanese Military Band which has completed its concert tour in Thailand was highly commended throughout the country.

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram sent a letter of appreciation to Bandmaster Ohnuma praising the performance of the Band in connection with the concert broadcast of December 22.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Japan-Thai Culture Pact Ratified

The Imperial sanction having been granted on December 2, the Nippon-Thailand Cultural Agreement was ratified and went into effect on December 21, the first anniversary of the signing of the Nippon-Thailand Joint Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

With political and miltary ties between Nippon and Thailand already on a firm basis, the cultural agreement was designed by the officials of both nations to solidify further the relations between the two nations. The agreement itself was completed and signed by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Thai Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama at the Foreign Minister's official residence on October 28. It was submitted to a general meeting of the Privy Council on November 18 and granted the Imperial sanction on December 2.

Admiral Darlan Murdered

Causing great confusion among leaders of the puppet French regime in North Africa as well as in Washington and London circles, was the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, chief of the puppet regime, by a youth last week. Admiral Darlan, who it will be recalled was deprived of his nationality and all military and public posts by Marshal Petain, Chief of State of France, for betrayal and disloyalty to France, was shot as he was leaving the High Commissioner's Office in Algiers.

Meanwhile, according to a U.P. report picked up in Stockholm, General Henri Giraud, Commander of the French rebel army in North Africa, will succeed Admiral Darlan as Chief of the puppet regime.

Japan-F.I.C. Talks Progress

The current Japan-French Indo-China conversations are progressing most satisfactorily and concrete plans for the carrying out of the Japan-French Indo-China Trade Agreement next year are moving forward rapidly. In a press interview at Saigon last week, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, was most optimistic in his views, declaring that he would return to Tokyo shortly.

4 Flying Fortresses Downed

Again upsetting the enemy's plans to raid Japan's outposts, Imperial Forces on Otori Island on the night on December 23 engaged more than 10 enemy aircraft of the B-17 type which came over from the direction of Midway Island, shooting down four of them and repulsing the rest after damaging six machines. In this encounter Japanese losses and damages totaled one person killed, four wounded and four small fires caused.

President Wang Arrives in Japan

Accompanied by high officials of the National Government of China, President Wang Ching-wei arrived in Tokyo on December 20 to extend his felicitations for the brilliant victories amassed by the Japanese Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia, and at the same time to discuss with the Japanese authorities the possibility of achieving even closer collaboration between Japan and the Republic of China.

The announcement of the visit of President Wang Ching-wei and his suite was made by the Board of Information on the day of his arrival.

81st Session of Diet Opens

The opening ceremony for the 81st ordinary session of the Imperial Diet was held on December 26 in the Chamber of the House of Peers with members of both Houses attending. The House of Representatives met in plenary session on December 27.

This newly opened session of the Diet is most significant for two reasons, the first being that the bills to be taken up are essential to the successful outcome of the War of Greater East Asia which has developed into a long-term struggle marked by decisive battles each day. In the second place, this is the first regular Diet session to be held since the founding of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, an organization embracing all members of the House of Representatives, and which was founded to enable the Diet to play its full part in the conduct of the War.

F.D.R. Can't Say 'Merry Christmas'

In an atmosphere of tension and gloom, America this year certainly spent a most unmerry Christmas Eve. Last year the people were made to believe that Japan would soon be wiped out from the Pacific but twelve months of miserable defeats suffered by their forces have shown the Americans far more vividly than any propaganda to what extent their leaders have underestimated Japan's strength. These same leaders today, after running around in circles trying to make excuses which an increasing critical public is refusing to accept, are now being forced to admit the crisis with which the country is faced. Said President Roosevelt from the balcony of the White House on December 24: "I can't say 'Merry Christmas' to you when I think of the great number of our men who are desperately fighting on battle fronts all over the world on Christmas Day this year." This was the message the President delivered to citizens who had gathered in front of the White House to witness the only official Christmas Eve function in Washington—a perfunctory ceremony for the presentation of a Christmas tree.

Meanwhile, declaring that Christmas this year is a "grim Christmas, not a merry Christmas," Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a comment made on Christmas Eve, said that only by eliminating the selfish American and British ambition of world domination can the Christian people of the world celebrate a "truly merry Christmas."

JUST OUT!

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

CONTENTS

India Under Britain
British Exploitation
India Admitted Ill-Governed
Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
Mutiny in India
Britain Unmasked
The Peshawar Incident
Why Britain Must Be Crushed
Indian Women and National Movement
India and Her Civilization
Communism in India
History of Indian National Movement
Declaration of Independence

Price: ¥2.00

Obtainable at

Maruzen Co. and Branches
Kyo Bun Kwan
and
Other Book Stores

The Japan Times, Ltd.
Kwansai and Yokohama Branches

New High Grade Chemotherapeutic Remedy
SPECIALLY GOOD FOR
Various Diseases due to Germ-Causing Suppuration

ALBASIL

CHIEF VIRTUE:
Erysipelas, Pimples, Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Septicaemia, Influenza, Etc.

Manufacturers & Exporters
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K. K.
TOKYO, OSAKA
MUKDEN, PEKING, SHANGHAI, CANTON

Cable Address: "CEMYAMAUTI" OSAKA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.30 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

AS AMAH or cook-amah. Speaks English. Apply Box 602 Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE, age 37, desires work in any capacity, educated in America. If necessary willing to go south. Box 412, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2517.

For Sale

"FUR" Asia Fur Industry. E. Saul. Tel Omori 06-4280, International Apartments, 1870, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerators, high-class furniture, carpets, sewing machines or pianos wanted immediately at attractive prices. Apply Shioda. Tel. Aoyama 22-1940, 22, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-5266.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2662, 2663.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukuda, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-3900.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3168. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7068.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5348.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942

Politics in America

When the 77th Session of the United States Congress adjourned a few days ago for the year-end holiday recess, the occasion gave rise to a flood of critical comments and speculations from various journalistic quarters. To be sure, in view of the gravity of the situation, all elements in the political life of America are outwardly at least preserving the appearance of wholehearted support of the President and his present administration. But behind the scenes, there seem to be ample evidence that all is not harmonious within the inner circle of the United States' ruling clique. The public utterances of the various commentators and publicists give clear indications of the undercurrent of dissatisfaction and discord which exists under the Rooseveltian dictatorship.

The most serious of the conflicts which exists is the one between the President and Congress. This is no new phenomena, nor is it one especially occasioned by the war. From the very beginning of Roosevelt's reign of power, Congress has resented the encroachment upon its powers and influence by the ambitious President, while the President on his side, with his messianic complex, has contemptuously driven rough-shod over what he considers an ineffective and obstructive Congress. The whole history of the New Deal has been the history of a steady usurpation of the powers of Congress by the megalomaniac executive resulting in constant friction between the two.

That the war has caused no real abatement of this friction is shown by the reaction to the President's recent Christmas greetings to Congress on the occasion of its adjournment. Commentators close to government quarters have observed that the curtness of the President's thanks to Congress for its endeavors during the past year seems to indicate that he is not really satisfied with the cooperation which he has received. This notwithstanding the fact that Congress during the past session has in the main approved all the most important of the President's war measures, including the gigantic appropriations calling for an outlay of $200,000,000,000 in one year! What the President seems to resent, however, is the fact that Congress failed to authorize him with as extensive powers as he desired to deal with the questions of finance, tariff, and immigration. Nothing short of full and complete power to take arbitrary and summary action will apparently satisfy this dictatorial ruler.

But if Roosevelt is dissatisfied with the cooperation he has received from the present Congress, he is likely to be even more disappointed in the new Congress chosen in the last elections. For with only 222 Democrats in the new House of Representatives as against 209 Republicans, the margin of supremacy of Roosevelt's party has been whittled down considerably. The ratio of strength between the two parties will also be about the same in the Senate. Roosevelt must also figure on the fact that there will undoubtedly be some within the ranks of the Democrats who will bolt from support of the Administration. Already in the past Congress, some Democrats have been prominent in the opposition to the Administration's program concerning the question of the number of working hours per week and the question of the stabilization of prices. Party lines were of no significance either, in the genera Congressional criticism of the Administration's move to limit, through confiscatory taxes and other means, the annual income of individuals for all practical purposes to $35,000. This was another measure typical of the Administration's penchant for regimentation and regulation, while the sentiment in Congress opposes such measures as being destructive of the worthwhile traits of individual initiative.

Along what lines the new Congress is likely to resist the arbitrary rule of the President can be surmised from the fact that the agricultural interests enjoy great influence in both Houses. These interests have already manifested strong opposition to the proposed establishment of official prices for farm products, and it is to be expected that Congress will view with disfavor the President's desire to establish strict control by executive fiat on all prices. Under the circumstances, the President's plan for curbing inflation, which would have been impractical in any case, is assured of additional hard sailing.

The fact that 1944 is the year of the presidential election also contributes to the political discord in America. The various members of Congress will undoubtedly shape their actions with a view to influencing the coming election, and such political maneuvering may make it harder than ever for the President to pursue the headlong course he has been pursuing for so long. What amibitions the party of the opposition has can be judged from the statement of the new chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party, who declared that barring any serious blunder by the Republican members of Congress during the coming year, the Republicans should win in the presidential election of 1944. In view of the internecine feud within the Republican Party between the non-interventionist wing and the Wendell Willkie faction, this prediction may be too sanguine, but there can be no doubt that Roosevelt and the Democratic Party are in for some serious trouble ahead.

It does not help matters any for the Administration that Vice-President Henry Wallace and Jesse Jones, the President's leading financial adviser, are at loggerheads over the policy of purchasing such vital war materials as rubber and mica. The Administration is also apparently having trouble over the opposition of both industry and labor to the direction and control exercised by the army over the manufacturing of arms and munitions. Undersecretary of War Patterson was forced to explain to the Senate just before its adjournment that if this industry were to revert to civilian control the war might well be lost. To make military control more palatable to the disgruntled civilians, however, Patterson went to great lengths to explain that the army does not constitute a distinctive element separate from the rest of the nation but that in fact during the past two years as much as 88 per cent of the officers have been recruited from civilian life.

These indications of minor friction and discord of course do not mean that the United States is cracking from the strain of war by any means. There is no question that surface unity is being preserved with considerable success and that in any circumstance the war efforts of the United States will continue to be formidable. But it is possible to conclude that all the boasts of the American propagandists about the peerless enthusiasm and support which the Roosevelt Administration is supposed to command can be heavily discounted. The United States is vulnerable indeed, and one of the greatest points of its vulnerability lies in the political discord generated by the Administration itself.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 28, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

To solemnize the triumphal entry of the conquering Japanese Forces, a fitting ceremony will be held in Hongkong today at 2 p.m., according to Domei. For more than 100 years Hongkong, an Asiatic island taken by the British, has been taunting the Japanese Empire. With the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese Forces launched their offensive and within only eight days smashed this British outpost.

* * *

The northern half of Perak province was by yesterday under complete control of the Japanese troops which, after breaking through Kedah province, pursued the fleeing British forces into Perak.

* * *

General Hideki Tojo, in his first official report to the Imperial Diet since the outbreak of the war in the capacity as War Minister, revealed in detail the situation at the various fronts before a joint meeting of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives yesterday. The War Minister, alluding in his speech to the torturing and machine-gunning of Japanese civilians on the island of Mindanao by American troops, promised that the Imperial Army will take appropriate measures to deal with such dastardly crimes on the part of the lawless American soldiers.

* * *

Japanese Forces heavily attacking the Chungking main force along the Siushui River captured Wuning, strategic base in northern Kiangsi Province. The Japanese this morning were continuing their sweeping drive against a strong Chungking force despite a heavy snowstorm, according to Domei.

* * *

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his speech to the Diet yesterday recounted the brilliant activities of the Japanese Navy since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia through which Japan gained mastery over the East Asiatic sky by destroying 803 enemy planes within a short period of 19 days and the sinking of 16 merchant ships and the capture of 457 merchant vessels, large and small.

* * *

Commencing January 1, 1942, the Japanese yen will no longer be linked with the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar it was decided by the Government on December 26. Regulations concerning this will be promulgated tomorrow.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM BOGS DOWN FROM WAR STRAIN

Non-Existence of Ample Industrial Facilities and Lack Of Oil Are Its Two Biggest Weaknesses

By NOBORU YAMAMOTO
(From the Nampo)

Part I

Due to the dauntless offensive of the Imperial Japanese Forces, it can be said that Australia has now been converted into an "Orphan in the Pacific Ocean." She has been severed from Britain and the pressure on the supply routes from her only guardian, the United States, is ever mounting. And so long as these circumstances continue there will be no alternative for Australia, in the very near future, but to trod on the road to national extinction. As a matter of fact, she is already groping along that very dismal road.

The intermittent air raids by Japanese bombers and a series of disastrous naval setbacks suffered by the enemy fleet in the Coral Sea and off the Solomon Islands heightened Australia's distress. This has caused her responsible leaders repeatedly to wail about the grave danger so as to draw more direct material aids from the United States and Britain.

For the present predicament, Australia has only to thank herself. Japan desired to see Australia awaken as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, on account of the latter's proximity to the Asiatic continent. But she turned her back on the idea of a New Order and instead aligned with the United States and Britain to obstruct Japan's move.

In this connection, the Anglo-American influences, especially the designs of the United States over Australia must not be overlooked. They succeeded in planting a violent anti-Japanese sentiment on the Australian soil. Moreover, it is obvious that the United States intends to make Australia her main base of operations now that she has lost two important islands in the mid-Pacific, Guam and Wake. Even without waiting for the latter's demand and of her own accord, the United States has been dispatching warships, airplanes and convoys laden with troops and supplies to that continent despite the danger of being attacked by Japanese planes and submarines. Doesn't this fact substantiate Uncle Sam's sinister design?

Got Dominion Status in 1901

It was in 1901 that Australia was given a Dominion status. In 1931, by order of the Westminster Act, Australia was recognized as one of the component parts of the British Empire. On the other hand, economically, she could not extricate herself from the bondage as the colony of Britain. Moreover, when the Second European War broke out, her obligation to Britain was increased; and Australia has now been transformed into base of operations of the enemy powers in the Pacific.

The setting up of such close relationship has arisen as the result of 150 years of British control over Australia. A review of the past history of Australia discloses several basic factors, which led that country to assume its peculiar economic characteristics.

Australia was discovered in 1770 by James Cook, an English navigator. In 1788 a fleet of British war ships bearing the first Governor of Australia, Sir Arthur Phillip, who was in charge of some 800 convicts, landed there to establish a colony.

A convict, who had served his term of imprisonment there, was released and given a section of land and some livestocks to the carry out his livelihood on the virgin soil. The idea worked so satisfactorily that more convicts were dispatched. Then in 1790 free migration of British subjects were dispatched. Then in 1790 free migration of British subjects to Australia was permitted and before long, the colonization of the eastern part of New South Wales was in full swing. Later, exploration of its vast hinterlands and surrounding waters were conducted which paved the way for further colonization. For instance, some of the outstanding settlements were the founding of Hobart on the island of Tasmania in 1803; Brisbane in Queensland in 1824; the mouth of the Swan River districts in West Australia in 1829; the coastal areas of Port Phillip, Victoria in 1835; and the St. Vicent Bay districts in South Australia the following year.

While the new arrivals of convicts were put to labor rather than cell confinements, a more positive policy aiming at the promotion of colonization by free immigrants was devised by the British Government. Thus by 1830, Australia began to show signs of becoming a land of free colonization rather than a penal colony. The sentiment of the colonists also gradualy revolted against the migration of Britain's convicts.

Gold Discovered in 1849

The discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1849 heralded a great economic development of that continent. Riding on the wave of the Gold Rush, colonists from all over Australia poured into New South Wales to try their fortune. The mad rush for gold even reverberated in the European continent. By this time, the wave of sentiment against the influx of convicts was so vehement that in 1853, the British Government finally abolished the practice.

A discovery of that precious yellow metal in many other regions of the country brought an increased population. The population of Australia which was only 405,000 in 1850, leaped to 1,145,000 in 1860 or an increase of more than two and a half times in a short space of only a decade. However, in spite of this population increase, there was a marked shortage of labor to keep abreast of the country's sudden economic expansion. To meet this shortage of man-power, Chinese laborers were brought into the country. But no sooner were these immigrants introduced to Australia, they were completely ostracized from the white society and even maltreated.

The melodramatic Gold Rush era lasted only about 10 years. When the gold fever died down, Australia's economy whose industries were centered around large-scale farming and stock raising progressed on a sound footing for the first time. Wheat and wool soon became the two essential products of the country.

These economic advances were the responsible factors which caused each colonial region to clamor for an autonomous form of government. The way for the establishment of such a government was initiated by the State of New South Wales in 1855. Eventually, other neighboring States took the same course of action. Since Britain was most unwilling to lose complete control of Australia, as she did in the case of the United States, a most surprising tolerance was shown to the demands of the Australian colonies.

Colonies Unified

The recognition of the autonomous rule by the home government had its shortcomings in that it gave rise to inter-State rivalry. This was because each State was so earnest in its desire to develop and enrich their own territory that it tended to disregard the welfares of the neighborhood States. But this period of discord slowly ceased to exist after a galaxy of farsighted and influential leaders of each State gathered to work for the unification of the colonies of Australia.

The stupidity of self-centered isolation soon came to be keenly felt as each colony's political and economic spheres slowly took compact form. They then realized the necessity of a central government. So a Federal Parliament was finally convened to work toward that aim.

It should be noted that the external circumstances, together with the domestic situation stimulated the establishment of such a central cooperative body. Two of the most urgent aims were to draft plans for the solution of the Chinese immigration and national defense problems. The migration of Chinese laborers into Australia, which started at the time of the Gold Rush days, suddenly began to increase. These Chinese immigrants were very diligent and their services were available at exceedingly cheap pay.

The ability of the Chinese laborers to maintain a low standard of living was a heavy pressure on the Australian labors. It was, therefore, inevitable that friction between the two races was intensified. Anti-Chinese movements broke out everywhere and a nation-wide campaign to close the doors of Australia to Chinese and other peoples of Asia swept the country like a wild fire. State legislations were promulgated to protect Australian laborers but the loop-hole could not be plugged without a unified control throughout the country.

Banned Arrival of Asiatics

When the Australian Commonwealth Government was established in 1901, one of the first legislations to be passed by the new Government was an immigration law. This immigration law forever banned the entry of any Asiatics into Australia. It converted that vast country into a paradise to be enjoyed only by limited European laborers.

The latter part of the 19th century was a period when the powers throughout the world were seized with a fever of imperialism. For this reason, Australia felt the need of national unification for the defense of the country. She was beginning to feel the pressure exerted by Germany and France who possessed various islands near Australia. In 1899 leading members from each State convened to draw up a draft of the Federal Constitution and submitted it to the British Government for approval. The British Government's sanction was obtained and on January 1, 1901, the Australian Commonwealth Government was born.

FIRM BASIS FOR SPHERE TO BE SET UP BY JAPAN

Homogeneity of Culture Is Big Help in Our Work

By SHOJI IIZAWA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

It has been the custom of Britain and the United States to disregard the welfare of their colonial possessions as long as the natives remained unawakened to desires for a better life, and should even the slightest movement arise for a betterment of their condition, these overlording nations would resort to oppression and bloodshed without compunction in order to obtain their selfish benefits.

No reason exists that such inhumane policy of placing the colonies on the sacrificial altar of the Anglo-American greed for power and wealth should be endured, and if the colonies themselves have not the strength to revolt against this evil, then a leader must come up from amongst them, sharing the same dangers and sacrifices, to liberate them from these unnatural conditions.

Anglo-American propagandists once boasted of the mighty power of the ABCD encirclement ring, and if this had been true, Japan would never have been able to conclude so successfully her operations in Malay, Singapore and the Philippines. It took only two months to take Singapore.

Britain and America have imposed a 5-5-3 naval ratio on Japan, but they could not dispatch a sufficient naval force to the western Pacific, and furthermore they must leave many fighting ships to guard their own coast-lines. And, even if they should send their entire fleets to the war zone, the great problems of supply accompanying long-distance operations would necessarily reduce the total fighting strength of the enemy. As for a fleet which must operate in its own waters and which has short lines of communications, inestimable advantage is held by it before the battle is begun.

Fundamentally, the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the new order in Europe by Germany and Italy do not differ from those in East Asia.

Chiang Told to Awaken

Thus, Chungking is cooperating with powers who are located outside the Asiatic continent and depending on them for supply and aid. Chiang Kai-shek's regime, having been highly extolled by their Anglo-American leaders for its fortitude and perseverance in fighting five long years, are now in a most heroic mood, but one who does not take time for self-examination and reflection is doomed to be ruined. Without studying the true conditions before it, Chungking is being led by a pitiful illusion brought about by the foolish reliance upon foreign aid, and this practice of selling one's own country to give Anglo-Americans the control of one section of Asia must be utterly destroyed.

Speaking frankly, a premise for the establishment of prosperity within a vast area working on a common basis is the requirement of sacrifice on the part of each state within that region.

From a political viewpoint, the states can no longer continue on the former basis of being independent of each other but must revise their system to one which will permit mutual, cooperative undertakings.

Other than economic, political and cultural differences, without the prerequisite of geographical proximity international cooperation and joint undertaking between nations are fundamentally impossible. The emphasis placed upon individualism by a state will turn out to be a strategical weakness in the event of an attack by a third state.

Must Submerge Greed

Within this system of cooperation involving a great territorial society all states included in it must relegate all their selfish national desires subordinate to the interests of the common purpose. Then, where such a mutual system results in prosperous conditions, it is a matter of course that this prosperity should be enjoyed by all its members. Thus, where a single state, for instance, should find itself self-sufficient in all economic needs, it will not be free to pursue a course to the neglect of other members of the co-prosperity sphere. The economic responsibilities occasioned by the establishment of this cooperative system will engender sacrifices by every member state which must follow a policy in accordance with such mutual needs, and by this common action the foundation for mutual supply and demand sufficient to supply all needs will be laid.

From the viewpoint of national defense, too, there is the need of common action beyond mere individual preparations in order to insure a perfect defense against foreign attack. Thus, when Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and those regions now under military administration are brought together in a joint defensive system, then, for the first time would the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere be definitely established as a geographical area.

Japan today stands in a leading position as a state advanced in economic, political and military development in this sphere. At present she is engaged in destroying the unwanted element that has been poisoning East Asia. Maintaining her leadership, Japan is undertaking the momentous mission of protecting those countries and peoples of this region who have not the advanced defensive capabilities to protect their own interests.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part X

"This is the moment to make fast the chords of your helmets and need most to stand on your guard." The speaker was Tame Suwo-no-kami, Ujiyasu's standard-bearer and chief commander of this campaign. "By this time the enemy must have realized their folly and recovered somewhat from the shock of their shameful defeat. Knowing as they do their own superiority in numbers they will be wondering why on earth they have suffered these reverses, and, sooner or later, probably sooner than later, will be putting up a desperate come-back, if they are not wholly lost to honor. There is no time to lose. Let us strengthen our position and make it impregnable against any possible resurgence of enemy offensive. Moreoever, let us remove our Lord to a safer place, and there await the enemy. There is Matsuyama Castle, the best defensive base in this part, and thither we will escort our Lord and give our enemy 'not-at-home,' if they ever should come again."

Before the dawn of day, Ujiyasu, guarded by thousands of his victorious troops, entered Matsuyama Castle, 10 miles north of Kawagoe, while Kawagoe, now reinforced by the remainder of the fresh Odawara forces, with abundant supplies of provisions and munitions, stood ten times more strongly garrisoned than before.

Tame Suwo-no kami was right in his prognostication. Early next day the Uyesugis gathered their scattered units, and rehabilitating their demoralized ranks came back in great mass formations, this time, to challenge the Hojos, as they put it, "in a fair and square fight," only to discover the battlefields of last night an empty parade-ground, all the Hojo men safely ensconced in the two castles of Kawagoe and Matsuyama. So they had no choice but to go home without fight, without revenge. Presently their cohesion was broken, and the various battalions, tired of long encampment climaxed by this incredible calamity, went home to their respective districts from which they had been mobilized.

The net result of this night battle was as follows: On Uyesugis' side one great General, Tomosada, and 16,000 men were slain; on Hojo's side less than 100 lives lost. Before dawn broke no less than nine warrior chiefs with their respective followings came over to the Hojo side, and as soon as the Uyesugis were known to have been defeated many daimyo of Kanto who had been "looking at the sky wondering how the weather would turn," hastened to Ujiyasu's camp to tender congratulations and their allegiance also as to their new suzerain. So ends the Battle of Kawagoe, and it is altogether a one-sided "striking"—the incredible quality of it which all Japanese students of strategy are never tired of contemplating as the very pattern classic of Yo-uchi.

Fate of Norimasa

Uyesugi Norimasa at Hirai, after his reverses, continued still to grovel in his old futile ways, perhaps from sheer desperation of spirit. He woefully neglected his political duties, leaving matters of state to be managed, or mismanaged, by his two notorious stewards, Sugano and Uyehara, till most of his faithful hereditary vassals, such as Yura, Fukaya, Nagao, Yamakami, Wada, Kurakano, were either wholly estranged from him or went over to the Hojos. He waxed weaker and weaker till he stood almost in the last throes of political suicide when in Tenmon 20th year (1551) Ujiyasu dispatched his trusted General, Tsunashige, at the head of 20,000 to deliver the coup de grace. On the way to this engagement, Tsunashige met with some stubborn resistance at the hands of Ota Sukenaga (descendant of Ota Dokan) and Nagano Norimasa (another of the few faithful captains who had not deserted the Uyesugis) but overcoming these obstacles he gave Uyesugi Norimasa such a scare that he fled from Hirai Castle and betook himself under the protecting wings of Nagao, Lord of Echigo, who was one of the famous hereditary vassals of the Uyesugis. Here for a time he enjoyed a measure of his ancient prestige, his own security, at all events, but he soon developed his old perverse ways and played some tricks on his protector, Nagao Kagetora (later Shingen) that he was finally obliged to surrender all his birthrights not only his heirloom swords, spears and banners, but his pedigree-scroll, his rank and office as Kanryo, and his ancestral name itself, so that thereafter Nagao Kagetora, self-appointed Kanryo, went by the name of Uyesugi Kagetora, later changed to Uyesugi Terutora. Norimasa, now deprived of everything save the wreck of his ill-spent life, was allowed to eke out his unprofitable life upon the stipend of 300 kwan magnanimously allowed him by the new Uyesugis of Echigo, till he died an unknown death, pitied but unregretted.

Last of the Uyesugis

Norimasa had left an infant boy, named Tatsuwaka Maru, who for a while remained in the Hirai Castle which the Hojos had left untaken for a strategic reason, and under the guardianship of a Nagao continued to offer intermittent resistance to Odawara, till in one of the engagements he was taken prisoner by the Hojos and executed on the beach of Odawara. One version of this story is that a man named Megata Shinsuke, the husband of the nurse to the boy, wishing to obtain good favor in the eyes of Ujiyasu, came to Odawara with his family, eight in number, and delivered Tatsuwaka Maru as the price for his preferment in the Hojo clan. Ujiyasu's sense of Bushido was terribly outraged at Megata's treacherous act. "A man in his position," he exclaimed in great indignation, "should have done everything he could to protect and rear him up that he might grow to be a brave knight and recover in due course something of the lost prestige of his great ancestors. But here he is seeking his own advancement at the price of his Lord and master. The wretch deserves a thousand deaths!" He made an example of Megata by crucifying him and all his family, while the young Tatsuwaka Maru was given the lighter punishment of decapitation. With the death of Tatsuwaka Maru perished the last of Uyesugis who had continuously ruled in Kanto first as Shutsuji to the Kanryo and then as Kanryo for nearly two centuries.

The End of Kubo

As to Ashikaga Haru-uji, Kubo at Koga, he occasionally tried, even after his recent defeat, to give trouble to the Hojos, that is, he remained obdurate to Ujiyasu's repeated advices to surrender, so at last in Tenmon 23rd year (1554) Ujiyasu attacked Koga and reduced it. He saved Haru-uji probably because of his wife who was Ujiyasu's sister, but made him lead the rest of his life as inkyo in peaceful retirement from public affairs, while his son (Ujiyasu's nephew) was put in his father's estate, duly appointed one of Hojo's vassals. So terminated the once proud office of Kanto Kanryo inaugurated by the first Ashikaga Shogun two centuries before, and it was just as well, for the Ashikaga Shogunate itself was doomed to perish less than 20 years later (1573) at the hands of Oda Nobunaga.

Hojo Ujiyasu, as already pointed out, was as great in civil administration as in fighting, an astute benevolent ruler, and was moreover highly accomplished in the Way of Shikishima, there being many verses of his collected in an anthology of no mean order. In Ujiyasu's time the Hojos had reached the zenith of power and glory, to which the unforgotten traditions of Odawara still bear witness. With all his unchallenged supremacy in Kanto, however, Ujiyasu in his latter years seemed to be haunted with a certain misgiving as to the unknown future. For he lived to see a new phenomenal power arise in the Tokaido in the person of Oda Nobunaga, who, crushing the mighty Imagawas in the historic battle of O'kehazama (1560), succeeded in planting his political pre-eminence in the Shogunal capital of Kyoto in 1568. New weapons of war (firearms) had been introduced, and with them the military strategy and tactics were undergoing an epochal change. His son and heir, Ujimasa, was a young man not quite up to the mark of warrior statesmanship he could have desired. Ujiyasu had indeed played his part to the best of his ability, and, favored as he was, by circumstance and by the spirit of his ancestors, he had been able to make no small additions to his patrimonial inheritances. Now about his successor? Would he be able to withstand this new wind blowing from the southwest, or maintain intact all that he was leaving behind? His heart divided between proud consciousness of his own achievements and his melancholy foreboding which seemed to penetrate into the mysteries of the great future, he closed his eyes for ever on October 3, Genki 2nd year (1571), in his 56th year.

(Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Two principles govern the moral and intellectual world. One is perpetual progress, the other the necessary limitations to that progress. If the former alone prevailed, there would be nothing steadfast and durable on earth, and the whole of social life would be the sport of winds and waves. If the latter had exclusive sway, or even if it obtained a mischievous preponderance, every thing would petrify or rot. The best ages of the world are those in which these two principles are the most equally balanced. In such ages every enlightened man ought to adopt both principles, and with one hand develop what he can, with the other restrain and uphold what he ought.—Gentz